

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, FEBRUARY 20, 1900.

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in advance.

## PROMINENT BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED STOCK IN WESTERN CANADA

WHO THEY ARE, WHERE THEY LIVE,  
AND WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE.

### William Sharman.

Wm. Sharman, well-known throughout the west as a breeder of Hereford cattle, has been 19 years farming near Souris, where he came from Stratford, Ont. He tried Shorthorns in 1882, but after breeding them for some years turned his attention to Herefords, as he considered them more suitable for this climate, and he still holds this view. His first Herefords were from Jas. Sharman & Sons, three cows, seven heifers and a bull imported from England. He has since bought other twelve head from them. In 1895 he bought a bull from Lord Strathcona's Silver Heights herd and at his dispersion sale the next year bought an imported cow, four heifers and another bull. Since then he purchased a bull from D. M. Wilson, Moe's River, Quebec. He began exhibiting in 1894, at Winnipeg, and has since had a great run of success at that and other smaller shows. His total winnings include 231 first prizes, 116 seconds, 3 thirds, 12 diplomas, 3 silver medals and 10 special prizes; his cash prizes amount to the snug sum of \$1,850. He has sold during the year 74 head of registered stock. Mr. Sharman's buildings are of lumber, two-ply, with paper between. He thinks Herefords are the right breed for the west and claims that all who have had experience with them will support his views. Cattle buyers will pay a premium for grade steers, wherever a good white-faced bull has been used. At a recent meeting of the executive of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, Mr. Sharman was appointed as a suitable person to purchase in Manitoba bulls to be shipped to the western ranches under government auspices. This was done at the request of the Territorial Government. He is a good all round judge, has had experience in shipping and last year delivered five cars west, nearly all being pure bred cattle.

### George Rankin.

Geo. Rankin, Hamiota, Man., has had experience with different kinds of stock. He began shepherding on an upland farm on Galawater, Midlothian, Scotland, then ran a dairy of 30 cows, and after that came to this country 20 years ago. After doing a few years' pioneer farming on his present farm south of Hamiota, he resolved to make a start with Shorthorns. He bought a bull and heifer bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, from J. E. Smith, Brandon, and

has since brought in a number of good bulls from the east, bred by John Isaac, Markham, and other well-known breeders. He has now over 50 head of cattle, of which 28 are pure bred Shorthorns and supplies farmers with herd bulls. He began showing at local shows, but for the last three years has not gone out in that way. At that time he was also a successful competitor at the Winnipeg Industrial. Mr. Rankin has also handled with satisfaction pure bred Clydes, and keeps a small flock of breeding ewes. He has 22 head of horses. For the accommodation of this stock he has two large stone stables, one 80 x 36 ft. and another 100 x 28 ft., with a row of box stalls. His barns over those stables are high and roomy, capable of holding a large quantity of feed of all sorts, which he is careful to supply in abundance.

### R. S. Preston.

R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound, Man., is one of the original settlers who came into the Pilot Mound district so far back as 1878. He came from Halton Co., Ont. He has always been a farmer, as his father before him was. Mixed farming has always been a feature of the Pilot Mound district, which is well adapted for that line of farming. Mr. Preston has had good success with timothy and Brome grass, and always had something good for the local shows. Of late years he has made regular visits to the Winnipeg Industrial, where he has for four years been a leading exhibitor of Chester White swine and Shropshire sheep. His ram took first in the aged class at Winnipeg in 1899. He has made a good beginning with Shorthorns and in 1898 showed his first one in the Winnipeg ring, winning third place for a yearling bull. He has always kept good grade cattle and shown them successfully at Winnipeg as well as at the local shows. Road horses have also attracted Mr. Preston's fancy. He had three at last year's Industrial with which he took one first and two seconds. At local shows these are always in the front place. For the

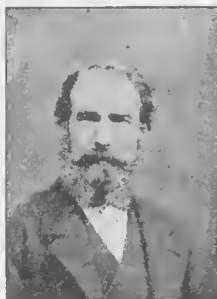
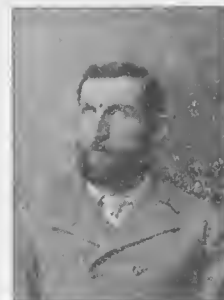
last two years he has had good success at Winnipeg in poultry, White Leghorns, Black Cochins and Golden Polish being his specialty. At the local shows Mr. Preston's name always comes to the fore as an all round successful competitor. His buildings are mostly of the pioneer sort, but he is hauling stone now for a more permanent quality of structure.

### Fred. W. Green.

Fred. W. Green, Moose Jaw, Assa., is of English birth and was 6 years in Ontario before he came here 18 years ago. He only went into pure bred stock five years ago and has now 17 head of registered Shorthorns. He began with four cows from Angus McLeash, East Williams, Ont., and two from Chas. M. Simmons, Ivan, Ont. One bull he brought from Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. He has only competed, so far, at local shows, where he has been very successful. He has other 40 head of well-graded cattle, besides his pure breeds and expects to build up a good herd of pure bred cattle by and by. He has now a number of young bulls for sale. His buildings are at present only of logs, but will be of more modern quality in a short time.

### K. McIvor.

K. McIvor, Virden, Man., is from the North of Scotland. Ross-shire, his native county, is noted for its highly bred Shorthorns, which never fail to get to the front at the best English and Scotch shows. In his early days he was a pupil of William McCombie, of Tillyfour, and gathered experience with stock in the service of other well known breeders. He came to Manitoba 17 years ago and has held on to his present location ever since. He started in Shorthorns with a bull and cow from George Healey, Virden, and has bought other cows locally since then. His stock bull, Sir Victor, has been a pretty regular visitor at the Winnipeg Industrial, where he has taken two 1sts and a 2nd place, besides numerous local honors and diplomas. At the local show last year he had five 1sts and a 2nd with Shorthorns. He has now 21 head of pure bred Shorthorns and a lot of good grades. Mr. McIvor is even better known as a grower of native Rye grasses than as a breeder. His buildings are partly log, partly frame. Mr. McIvor is not the kind of man to take a back seat in any line and hopes to maintain the reputation he has already well earned as a careful and successful Shorthorn breeder.





## The Detection of Lameness in Horses.

Among the many things which the intelligent horseman ought to know is, not only when a horse is in good health and condition or when it is sick or unfit for work, but also when it is lame and, if possible, where it is lame, as well as the cause of the lameness. This is indeed expecting a great deal from him, and in truth there are not many amateur horsemen who are privileged to possess this knowledge to such an extent as to meet every requirement; but the more he knows the more likely is he to keep his horses in health, to avoid being imposed upon or misleading others, and to be in a position to apply the stitch in time when anything is amiss and expert assistance not immediately available, says The Rider and Driver. These remarks are more particularly applicable to cases of lameness, as the ability to distinguish unrhythmical from rhythmical movement of the limbs is often of great moment to those who employ horses, and, only in a less degree, is the faculty of being able to fix upon the ailing leg or legs, and to detect the seat and cause of imperfect movement.

It is more important for the rider to know when a horse is lame than to be absolutely certain as to the part affected or the cause, for an expert can generally be trusted to discover this; whereas, if an animal suddenly becomes crippled and continues to be worked without this being perceived, great, and sometimes even irreparable, mischief may be the result.

Lameness has been defined as the manifestation, in the act of progression, and by one or more of the limbs, of pain or weakness, inability or impediment in movement. Though pain is usually a cause of lameness, yet a horse may manifest irregular or halting movement of the limbs during a motion without experiencing pain. There may be stiffness of a joint or malformation of a limb, impeding movement, and yet no evidence present of any pain being suffered. For instance, the nervous affection of the limbs popularly known as "springhalt" is a kind of lameness, and yet there is no sign that it is in any way productive of pain. It is most important to remember this, as very often people who are not acquainted with horses or their diseases, imagine that an animal must be suffering if they see it limp or move unevenly, and very often unfortunate drivers or owners of horses are unjustly punished for cruelty to them because of this mistake—some deformity of a limb preventing its being used as freely as the other legs, but causing no more pain than a club-foot or a stiff knee does in a man.

Lameness may be only temporary, and be due to local causes, without disease being present. A wound, or bruise of the leg or foot, or even a stone lodged between the shoe and sole or about the frog, may induce limping; or lameness may be permanent from chronic disease, or the effect of such disease. Even weakness of muscle may cause lameness in one or more limbs, and the opposite of this condition, such as cramp of the muscles, will produce the same result, as will also partial or complete dislocation of a joint—that of the stifle, for example—in which there is complete inability to draw the hind leg forward.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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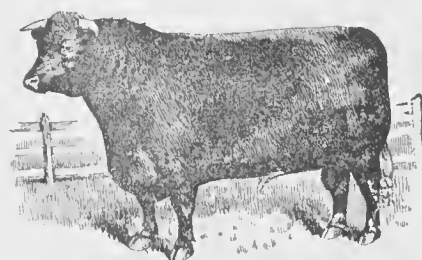
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In some cases lameness is so marked that the veriest tyro can scarcely fail to notice it, especially if only one limb is involved, and to determine in which leg it is. In other instances, however, it is so slight that it may escape casual observation, and even among experts it may chance to be of such a peculiar or trifling character that there will not only be a diversity of opinion as to the limb affected, but whether the horse is at all lame. Therefore it is that a horse will be passed as sound by some experts, and pronounced lame by others, though these again may differ not only as to the seat of lameness, but even as to the lame leg.

Skill in the detection of lameness would almost appear to be a special faculty in some people. Doubtless long experience and close observation among lame horses will tend to render this detection easier and more certain, but there are people whom no amount of practice will thoroughly teach, and whose eyesight and hearing do not enable them to detect if a horse is lame or on which leg it limps. Many even of those who have successfully passed through the veterinary schools have had their professional reputation

or flexed. Indeed, to those who understand the anatomy of the limbs and the physiology of movement, the attitude of the horse and the position of the legs when at rest are in many cases of great diagnostic value. For it is to be observed that a limb in which there is pain is "rested"—that is, relieved from the animal's weight—as much as possible, and the manner in which this relief is effected is an indication not only as to the limb involved, but also, in numerous instances, of the seat of pain or infirmity.

For example, when a horse is experiencing pain in a fore or hind foot, the limb is usually extended forward. If it is in the back part of the fore foot, this "pointing," as it is termed, will be accompanied by raising of the heels from the ground, the symptom so characteristic in cases of corn and navicular diseases; but if the pain is in the front part of the foot, then the heels are placed on the ground more firmly than usual and the toe is relieved as much as possible, this attitude being very characteristic of laminitis. Lameness from injury or disease in the knee or its vicinity is generally marked by the horse standing with that

indicated by a peculiar straightening of the leg, which can be drawn backward, but cannot so readily be carried forward. When the pain is in both hind feet, the attitude is very noteworthy; these are brought forward under the body, and they are lifted alternatively in an evidently uncomfortable manner, the movement being often accompanied by groaning, hurried breathing, perspiration, and other signs of suffering, while the fore legs are carried back in order to sustain a greater share of weight-bearing. In some cases of this description it has been observed that the pain in the hind feet prevents urination being properly performed. The animal cannot extend itself as it must do in that act, though it may raise the tail and make efforts to carry the hind legs back, but the horse quickly resumes its former attitude with a groan, and agonizingly raises the feet in a spasmodic manner. This inability to extend has not infrequently led the attendants to imagine that the urinary organs were at fault.

The position the lame horse assumes when stationary is that in which the infirm or injured parts find most relief, and this indication is of the greatest service



Home of Jos. Hammell, near Killarney, Man.,

Showing part of a grove of young maples in the foreground.

seriously marred in the early days of their career through failing to detect lameness, or mistaking the limb, the location of the ailment, or the cause. Other men, again, are quick at detecting lameness, and not only in deciding on the lame leg, but in fixing upon the part where the cause of the lameness exists; some of these men can do this in certain cases before the horse has moved many yards.

Of course nothing but practice and careful observation can ensure the acquirement of this knowledge, but a few simple directions may render it easier of attainment.

Lameness is generally detected when the horse is in movement, this being either walking or trotting, or both, though it is generally necessary to make the animal trot in every case, unless the lameness is so marked, or progression causes so much pain, that the faster pace can be dispensed with.

But even when the horse is at rest the existence of lameness may in some cases be suspected from the attitude of the animal and the position of the limb or limbs. One or more of these, if pain is present in them, may be placed forward, backward or outward, and they may be extended

joint bent forward, but when the elbow is the cause of lameness the knee will also be bent in the same direction, but the forearm is carried forward and the foot backward. When the shoulder is the seat of pain the knee and foot are generally in the same position as in elbow lameness, but the entire limb droops in a very significant manner.

When the pain in a limb is severe, there is frequent, if not incessant movement of it; it is continually being raised from and gently placed on the ground, and if it be a fore limb the litter may be pawed back by it, while the animal's countenance and other signs will betray the agony experienced. Should the lameness be in a hind limb, there are similar indications of great value, and here "knuckling over" of the fetlock is more marked in many of the lamenesses of the hind than of the fore leg. In the majority of these cases the lame leg is advanced, and especially if the pain is below the hock; if the foot is rested on the toe, it generally indicates pain in the back part of the limb, tendons, ligaments or heels, while a bent hock is usually seen in disease or injury of that joint. Pain in the hip is manifested by an apparent shortening and resting of the entire limb; stifle trouble is

indicated by a peculiar straightening of the leg, which can be drawn backward, but cannot so readily be carried forward. Sometimes it is necessary slightly to move, or attempt to move, the horse in order to accentuate the evidence as to the degree and nature of the ailment. In laminitis, for instance, though the attitude is very striking and characteristic when the animal is not disturbed, it is more particularly significant when an attempt is made to make him move a step backward or forward. If the inflammation is at all severe, it is almost impossible to compel the horse to lift the feet from the ground; the body may sway to and fro, but the feet remain fixed as if rooted to the earth, the weight being thrown altogether on the heels, where the inflammation is not so severe.

It is the same with some other forms of lameness, the attitude in the stable often furnishing a valuable guide in ascertaining the leg that is at fault, and even the nature of the damage. It is therefore very necessary to see the horse when at rest in the stable, and the attitude should be observed for a few minutes, and the horse then moved backward and forward, as well as sidewise in the stall. For it is to be remarked that horses affected with certain infirmities of the limbs will ex-

hibit symptoms of lameness in the stable which they quickly lose when exercised out of doors; but when they return and stand still again for a short time, they limp even more than before. Of course, the converse is also true of other kinds of lameness, which may appear to be absent when the horse is in the stable, but become very apparent during movement.



**Jos. Yuill,**  
Carleton Place, Ont.

the diagnosis of lameness. It is always advisable to have slight cases of lameness, about which there is any doubt, tested at a trot upon hard ground; a horse which will then show inequality in movement may go apparently sound on a soft surface.

A lame horse in walking or trotting always endeavors to avoid increasing the pain by throwing as little weight as possible on the affected limb. Therefore, if a fore leg is the one amiss, when the foot comes to the ground the head is thrown upwards; if it be a hind leg the quarter of that side is raised when the weight falls on it. It is wrong to say that a horse "drops" on the lame leg. Lamenesses are best detected when standing behind or before the animals in motion; in front of them if the fore limbs are to be observed, behind them if the hind ones are to be scrutinized. Then, having ascertained the lame leg, careful observation of the manner in which the leg is moved, the observer standing on that side, will give an idea as to the region where the cause of lameness is located, and a manual examination will generally complete the diagnosis.

### Just a Little Ingenuity.

A Manitoba farmer, who uses an ordinary horse power to run his chopper, pulper and the other machinery in his barn, told us the other day how he manages, by blind-folding his horses, to keep them going without a driver. The turnip pulper, for instance, is downstairs in the



**Mrs. Jos. Yuill,**  
Carleton Place, Ont.

the same time had some one upstairs to quietly apply a little wholesome stimulation by the use of the whip-lash. The remedy was soon complete, and an exhortation from below was all that was necessary if the horses decided to slacken speed.

## Marchmont Stock Farm.

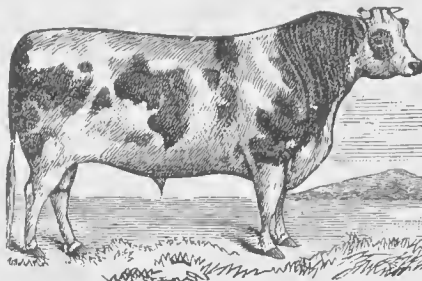


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At moderate prices. Also **BERKSHIRE PIGS.**  
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Holstein bull, 1 yr. 1 heifer, 3 yrs. in April, due to calve Mar. 20. Yorkshires, all ages, on hand. Orders for spring delivery of Yorkshires and Berkshires booked now. **A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.**

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**SHORTHORN  
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YORKSHIRE  
SWINE**



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, and the 8 months old bull Sharkey (dark red); also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

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The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. The most successful herd of Berkshires in the Dominion in the leading Fairs during the last 4 years. My Berkshires consist of 4 of the best Boars and 16 of the best breeding Sows I ever had, all prize winners. Bulls, Boars, Sows, Ram Lambs and Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for spring stock. My herds are not large, but choice. Come and see them, or write for prices.

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I have been breeding Short-horn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

**WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.**

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Ayrshire Cattle,  
Large English Berkshires,  
Improved Tamworths.

Young stock for sale at all times. Farm within 5 minutes' walk Cen. Experimentl. Farm.

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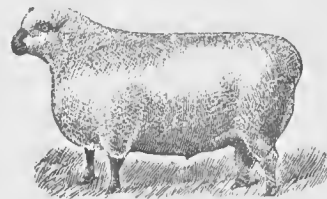
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Rame and ewes from the most fashionable imported blood. Inspection invited. For full particulars apply—  
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## Elmwood Stock Farm

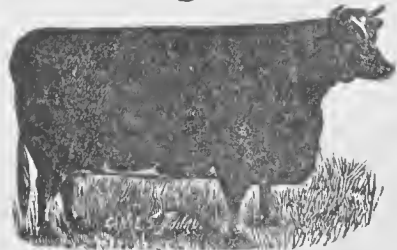


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## K. McIVOR,

Breeder of **Roselea Farm, Virden, Man.**

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

I have six fine young bulls; also my stock bull, winner of 10 first prizes at 11 shows, two of which were at Winnipeg. Is sure and active. Am only selling because I cannot longer use him in my herd.

## CHOICE Shorthorns YOUNG

I offer 8 choice young Bulls, sired by prize-winning sires; also a few Heifers, 1 and 2 years old.

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## High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

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When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.



## Breeders' Meetings at Toronto.

The first week of February saw the annual meetings of the following Live Stock Associations in the City of Toronto.—

### THE CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS

drew together about 100 representatives. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and F. W. Hodson, Dominion Commissioner of Live Stock, were present. Secretary Henry Wade presented the annual report and financial statement. The receipts of last year's Horse Show amounted to \$9,513, and a profit was made of \$1,355, leaving a balance of \$2,384 on hand. It was resolved to memorialize the Dominion Government to hold a grand Dominion Exhibition in Toronto in 1901 and to ask the aid of both the Federal and Provincial Governments to the enterprise.

Col. McCrae brought up the question of transportation, and urged that horses should receive the same consideration from the railway authorities as is given to other live stock. He referred to the superior condition of affairs in England,

the French-Canadian pony and the Morgan horse as cases where a fixed type, exactly suitable for the purpose for which it was intended and for the surroundings in which it was developed, had been lost through the little and dangerous knowledge that led breeders to introduce a mixture of many bloods, with the result that they got nothing of any value and lost what they had. To attain his object the breeder must have clearly in mind what he wants, and must persevere in the right line. Changing the goal meant a great loss, because as the horse came to maturity later than other lines of stock mistakes were more costly and took longer to remedy. The Minister urged united action by localities and communities along the same lines, pointing out that the names of breeds of live stock were drawn almost entirely from old country counties or districts, where everybody pursued similar lines, with the result of making their localities famous. He urged, too, the necessity of further encouragement for horse-back riding, which had greatly fallen off in Canada.

### CLYDESDALE BREEDERS.

The 14th annual meeting of this asso-

millan, Brandon; for Alberta, A. M. Rawlinson, Calgary. Sec.-Treas., H. Wade.

### DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

This is the largest and wealthiest of any of the Canadian Associations representing the breeds of live stock. The fourteenth annual meeting brought out about 200 members, but the total membership now numbers 1056. The last few years have seen a very great increase in the number of animals registered, in fact, the increase has been by leaps and bounds. Although very large sums of money were offered in prizes at numerous leading fairs last year—\$2,238 in all, yet there was a substantial balance on hand of \$8,513. The receipts for registration fees and transfers was \$3,152. In all 7,068 registrations were made and 2,006 changes and duplicate certificates issued and paid for. The sum of \$3,000 was voted for prize money in Canada. Toronto gets \$750; Western, London, \$500; Winnipeg, \$500; Brandon, \$250, and the other thousand among other shows. These donations are given on condition that the various fairs



Town Bros.' Ranch, Towner, N.D.

The Herefords in the illustration were purchased from Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man.

where special provision is made for carrying stallions and mares at reduced rates, while in Canada there was the greatest difficulty in getting the railways to carry single horses and then only at exorbitant rates.

The officers elected for the current year are:—President, Dr. Andrew Smith; 1st Vice-President, H. N. Crossley; 2nd Vice-President, R. Beith, M.P.; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Wade. With two representatives each from the different horse breeders' associations, as directors.

At the annual banquet, held in the evening, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, said:—In the breeding of the horse science and system were more necessary than in the production of other domestic animals; the breed was carried to higher perfection, and there was greater scope in it, for there were a larger number of characteristics essential to a good horse than to a good specimen of other animals. In the face of that, or because of it, there was a more noticeable lack of type and more indiscriminate breeding of horses than in the other animals. Many men in Canada were engaged in the systematic breeding of horses of pure blood, but it was not of these but of the average general breeding throughout the country that he spoke. Coming to the things that ought not to be done he instanced the disappearance of

ciation showed a decided improvement in the additions made to the home registration lists and the increase of valuable importations from Scotland. The new registrations were 282, with 416 waiting to go into the 10th volume. A suggestion with reference to amalgamation with the American association was referred to a committee. Grants were made to a committee. Grants were made to the Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibitions of \$25 each. The officers elected were—for President, Peter Christie, Manchester; Vice-President for Manitoba, J. E. Smith, Brandon; for Territories, J. A. Turner, Millarville; and J. M. Macfarlane, Saskatoon. H. Wade, Sec.-Treas.

### SHIRE HORSE BREEDERS.

The annual meeting was held on Feb. 8th. The report and financial statement of the sec.-treasurer was very satisfactory. H. N. Crossley, Toronto, was elected President and H. Wade secretary-treas.

### HACKNEY HORSE SOCIETY.

The eighth annual meeting was held on Feb. 7th. The report of the secretary showed that 23 horses had been registered during the year and that in all there were 206 on record. The financial statement showed \$176 in hand. Officers for 1900 are: President, Robt. Miller, Stouffville; Vice-Pres. for Manitoba, J. A. S. Mac-

give an equal amount to the prize list for Shorthorns.

Hon. John Dryden, a former president of the association, addressed the meeting, congratulating the association upon its growth and development and expressed himself in favor of a permanent place for the Provincial Winter Show, as against the plan of moving it about from place to place. F. W. Hodson, the new Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion, suggested that it would be a good thing if every member of the association could be made a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

Resolutions were passed for making the members of the association members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association upon payment of a small fee to be decided by the Executive Council; in favor of making the Winter Fat Stock Show a permanently-located institution; in favor of a well-conducted annual sale, with proper safeguards, as desirable in the interests of breeders and of the best types of animals.

The following officers were elected:—President, J. I. Hobson; 1st Vice-Pres., R. Miller, Stouffville; 2nd Vice-Pres., Wm. Linton, Aurora; Vice-Pres. for Manitoba, J. E. Smith, Brandon; for Assiniboia, W. A. Heubach, Touchwood Hills; Alberta, R. A. Wallace, Red Deer; Sec.-Treas. and Editor, H. Wade.

## AYRSHIRE BREEDERS.

The annual report of this association shows a very successful year. Last year 1,254 new registrations were made. The cash balance on hand was \$151, and total assets, \$1,264. A resolution was passed favoring Brantford for next winter's show,



J. W. Mitchell,  
Regina, Assa.

and a second show further east if possible, but on a smaller scale. A. Kaines, Byron, was elected president; H. Wade, sec-treas. At this meeting F. W. Hodson announced that the Dominion Government proposed to grant about \$600 to assist in the holding of sales for pure bred stock at different centres in the province and similar grants would be made to other provinces for the same purpose.

## HOLSTEIN BREEDERS.

Holstein breeders are well satisfied with the success of the black and whites. It was a Canadian Holstein, owned by Rettie Bros., that made the wonderful record of 8.48 lbs. butter in 48 hours at the recent Provincial Fat Show at London, Ont. The Holsteins are selling well among dairymen in such counties as Oxford and Northumberland. There were last year 587 new registrations and the balance of funds on hand is \$854. The value of Holsteins is steadily increasing. For the present year T. W. Charleton, St. George, is president, and G. W. Clemons, St. George, sec.-treas.

## Alloy Blood in Breeding for Usefulness.

By Joseph Fisher, Knell's Ranch, Millarville, Alta.

It is gratifying to see, from your columns, that our past and present ministers of agriculture are educating the farmers, as to their real position as competitors on the markets of the world, and encouraging the live stock interests of the Dominion. But it is more gratifying to notice that the live stock, and especially the Shorthorn breeders of Ontario, have among them a champion adviser in the Hon. John Dryden, as gathered from your remarks, under the heading, "Breeding for Usefulness," in your January 5th number. It seems he is fairly converted to believe in and teach Mr. Cruickshank



Prof. W. A. Henry,  
Madison, Wisconsin.

as an originator and in Duthie and Marr as perpetuators of his methods, in judicious crossing or blending of blood to produce the useful types which come under your heading, and which are the sort for every breeder of Shorthorns to aim at and produce. If this Shorthorn with a vigorous constitution, typical of his

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GOMBAULT'S

# Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.  
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud

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Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

## D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF



Clydesdale Horses  
AND  
Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

FOR

# HEREFORDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO

J. E. MARPLES,

Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.  
(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)



For sale a few first-class registered

## BERKSHIRE BOARS

ready for service, price \$15.

High-class B. P. Rock Cockerels.

One very large Mammoth Bronze Turkey Tom.  
Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man.

# Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

## THOS. SPEERS

Oak Lake, Man.

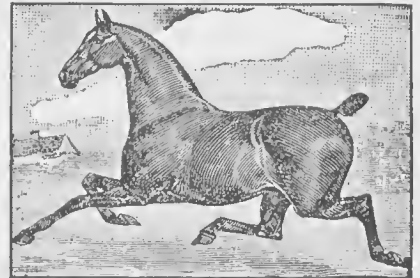
Breeder and Importer of

# SHORTHORN CATTLE



Among the bulls imported by me during the past five years, three have won the sweepstakes at Winnipeg. I have just returned from the East with a splendid bunch of Shorthorns, some of which are good

enough to win in any company, if you want show or breeding stock. Am crowded for room, and will sell right. Write for what you want. Both sex.



## HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

Several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney Stallions in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

RAWLINSON BROS.

Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.

## Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,  
MANITOU, MAN.

30 SHORTHORN BULLS

and as many  
HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Write me before buying.



## HOLFORD'S HORSE MASTER

Invaluable to the Farmer, Stock Raiser, Rancher and Veterinary Surgeon. Brings the horse under complete control. With it one man can drench the most obstinate horse. Complete, including two sets of slides and coil springs for driving purposes, for

\$7.00.

For full particulars, county rights, etc., address—

F. WILCOX, BIRTLE, MAN.

General Agent for Manitoba and N.W.T.

# THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages LYON MACGREGOR.

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS from imported stock.

BEST MILKING STRAINS with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.

A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO

breed, suited to our soil, climate and natural food products, and fitted to maintain these and other properties, designated quality and perpetuate them, were bred in Ontario and Manitoba, and sold to us as "grade breeders and beef producers," we should not be in such a dilemma as to what bull to use for successful crossing in this Territorial altitude.

This brings me to another point, name-

Booth, Mr. Wetheral, and Mr. Whiticker, all back up the opinion that Albion 14 (of alloy blood), was amongst the best sires that the foundations were blended with. This and the experienced breeders in the middle and last years of the century, even including Mr. Cruickshank, show that the cattle, such as our hon. friend and the western rancher would be proud to see, are produced by a guiding principle of

room in the stable below. Trap doors open into each feed passage in the stable below.

The general plan of the stable can readily be seen from the plan. There is no stone wall at the east end; this will permit the building being extended at some future date at very little expense. In the meantime, by moving the frame wall out 10 feet or so, and putting a roof on it, room can be made for 10 head more stock. The main doors into the stable are 6 ft. 2 in. wide, so as to permit of a wagon being backed in for cleaning out manure. The horse stable is boarded off from the cattle stable completely. The three horse stalls are fed from the centre feed passage through lids over each manger. There is a fan light over each door. Eight windows, four on each side, furnish plenty of daylight. All the windows are in two sections, one sliding past the other. Each sash has four 8x10 lights. Owing to the lateness of the season when the building was finished, the cement floors were not put in for fear of frost spoiling them before the cement set, but these will be put in next summer. The stone work was done by H. McLennan and the wood work by Kirk & McKinnon.

In the photo of the barn both Mr. Miller and his son are to be seen, also their Hereford bull, Strathcona, purchased from Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man. Mr. Miller keeps about 50 grade Shorthorn cattle, but has just made a beginning with Herefords.



New Barn on the Farm of F. B. Miller, Solsgirth, Man.

ly, as to whether the government and railway auspices are beneficial to Western breeders. I believe that the efforts to encourage us to buy bulls have been the means of tempting and encouraging breeders of Shorthorns, to establish the price of them, at least, twenty-five per cent. higher than the regular market would otherwise have ensured. However, be that as it may, there are still many points connected with the rise and progress of Shorthorn cattle worth studying by present day breeders, as it is by their successful labors that the improved carcasses are to be seen in every market of the world.

It remains to be seen what course is to be taken to overcome the difficulty and whether the Hon. John Dryden believes that the stock mentioned can be procured from a line of strict purity (of this I have no idea). But I know that the preachers of purity have induced stockmen to produce specimens which are very poor progenitors, to build a herd upon. I may further state that the strict purity system, such as the herd book teaches, has proved, where good judgment was not used, to be a complete failure. The experience of the most noted breeders for the past century shows that judicious crossing and blending of alloy blood was the means used by our earliest Shorthorn breeders.

As you ask for the heaviest steer slaughtered, I might take you back to the early Shorthorn history, where we have Charles Colling's white ox, own brother to one of the early Duchess family, which weighed alive 3,024 lbs. The painting of the animal shows every good point of the best specimen of Shorthorn. This steer was by Favorite, by Poljamb; these bulls had alloy blood in their veins, and are the foundations, through Beauty, Comet and Hubback, of some of our best families of Shorthorns. Again, take the famous Lady Maynards and Princesses, both had alloy blood blended through them, through Grandson of Bolingbroke. In later history we have alloy blood in the families through Mr. Johnston using Sultan on the old Jobson sort. Also Rich-

judicious crossing from a foundation stock, which competent judges would call good sorts.

There are other subjects I might comment upon, such as overdrawn stock "ads," which are the means of causing would-be buyers, who visit herds, to go away disgusted and disappointed; also the matter of local improvement taxation, which at present stands equal to two-thirds of the annual value.

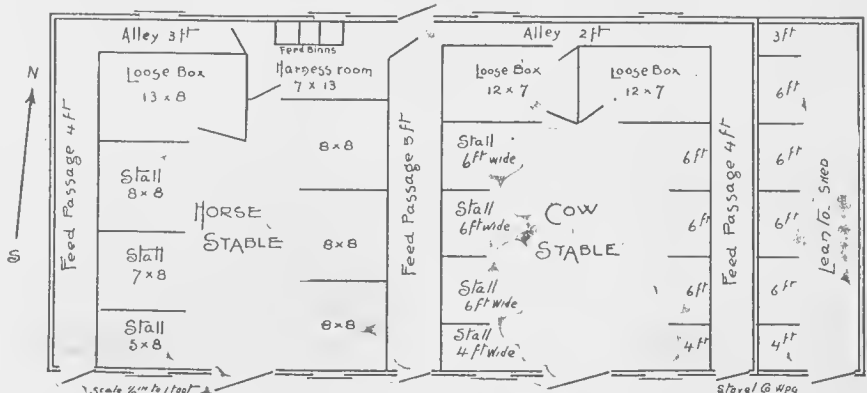
### F. B. Miller & Son's New Barn.

The accompanying illustrations give a view of the new barn erected last season by F. B. Miller & Son, Solsgirth, Man., and a plan of the stables. The stone walls

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association has donated \$500 towards the prize list for Shorthorn cattle at the Winnipeg Industrial for 1900 and \$250 at Brandon, provided these associations put up an equal amount.

Horse-raisers around Shoal Lake have suffered somewhat from a visitation of the pink-eye type of influenza this winter, and through its effects a number of mares have cast their foals. Dr. Lawson, local V.S., however, reports mortality as not being very heavy.

The Dominion Government have decided to spend \$600 in establishing regular auction sales of live stock in various parts of Canada. No doubt an effort will be made to hold one of these auction sales at Winnipeg during Exhibition week. This is a move in the right direction.



Plan of F. B. Miller's Barn.

of the basement are 20 inches thick and 9 feet high. The barn has a self-supporting hip roof, leaving a clear space inside for storing hay, etc. The entrance to the barn is by means of a 60 foot drive way, half of which is graded, the other half is a gangway, forming a convenient shed. The barn door is 12x12 ft. In the north-west corner there is a covered-in granary, containing feed bins, which are connected by shoots with small bins in the harness

Some of the farmers around Yorkton state that the Doukhobors there are good judges of horses and scarcely ever buy anything but a sound, strong beast. As "greenhorns" of all kinds have long been the subject of fraud and impositions of different kinds and have often been shamefully dealt with by our "advanced" westerners, it is refreshing to hear that these fellows are able to look after themselves in a horse deal.

# BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

## Among the Breeders.

McCallum Bros., Moosomin, Assa., are offering two stallions for sale. See advt. in this issue.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., dropped into the office the other day while in the city. He reports his stock doing well and in fine condition. Calves coming from Nobleman, imp., are pleasing him very much—nice smooth, broad-backed red ones, all alike as can be. He has recently sold a fine bull calf to James Robinson, Kinistino.

Robt. White, Wakopa, Man., places an advertisement in this issue of The Farmer for a pair of young Shorthorn bulls, both by his stock bull Crimson Chief, 24057—a bull that has given Mr. White most excellent satisfaction as a sire. Some of his heifer calves have been exceptionally good. The pair of young bulls are particularly good and one of them he thinks rather the best he has bred. He is also prepared to sell a few females in order to make room for his coming crop of calves.

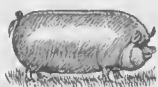
D. Hysop & Son, Killarney, Man., write: "Our stock are wintering splendidly; young stock all making excellent growth, and heifers from W. D. Flatt's herd are growing into big, massive cows. Our young bulls are very good ones. The Cotswolds are also coming through well. The young ewes growing into beauties, the kind that will place the breed where it deserves to be in the public estimation of westerners."

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., writes:—"My stock of Holsteins and Yorkshire pigs are all coming through the winter in good shape. A bull calf, Sir Becky De Kol, weighs 300 lbs., at 90 days old, hand fed on separator milk after the first month. My Yorkshire sow, Brampton Maid 1st, in the yearling class last year at Winnipeg, has done well since, and is due to farrow Feb. 10th to my imported hog. The Berkshire sow bought from R. L. Lang is a beauty."

J. Lawrence & Son, Clearwater, Man., write: "Clarence of Clearwater, the dam of the now famous heifer, Jubilee Queen, the sweepstakes heifer at Winnipeg last year, also at leading Ontario shows, and now in Arizona, U.S., is doing her duty by a six months old bull calf. We feel sure that this calf is going to be another world beater. Up to the present time he has had no forcing and weighs 800 lbs. Competent judges say he is a good one and some of them want to get him, but he is not for sale."

Knittel Bros., Boissevain, Man., have decided to dispose of their noted Yorkshire Coach stallion, Knight of the Vale, and place an "ad." in this issue to that effect. This horse needs no introduction to readers of The Farmer, as he has been a first prize winner at Winnipeg for years. He has stood for service in the Boissevain district for six seasons and it is now necessary to have new blood. It is the intention of Knittel Bros. to secure another Coach stallion equally as good as Knight of the Vale. The new horse will likely be an imported one. Parties desiring a stallion possessing the quality of Knight of the Vale should put themselves in correspondence with his owners.

## Prairie Home Stock Farm, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.



### Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

Address all communications to JAS. YULE, Mgr.  
2260 THOS. GREENWAY, PROP.

## For Sale the Imported CLYDESDALE STALLION ROYAL URY

Vol. XIII, 8970; Vol. VIII, 2168. Brown horse, two white feet, and blaze on face, weighing about 1900 lbs., is sound, and a sure foal-getter. For terms and pedigree apply to

JAS. FLETCHER, Box 322, Binscarth, Man.

## GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



I am now booking orders for spring pigs, bred from large mature stock, and sired by boars weighing from 500 to 800 lbs., sows from 400 to 750 lbs. No better Berkshire blood on the continent, combining large size, easy feeders, beautiful heads, perfect markings, peep-sided bacon type. Unrelated pairs or single lads of either sex supplied. Orders solicited.

Address—J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

## Shorthorns

Choice young Bulls at right prices. D. Hysop & Son, Box 492, Killarney, Man.

## W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

## POLAND CHINA SWINE



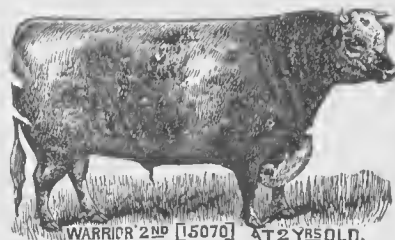
Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1899. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

Two Registered **Shorthorn Bulls** For Sale.  
Write to  
JAMES L. WANNOP - Creelford, Manitoba.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

## For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The best spring medicine made for horses.



**SHORTHORNS** for sale. About 40 head of pure-bred Bulls, 6 Heifers from 12 to 24 months old, sired by Indian Warrior (sweepstakes bull at World's Fair) and Sittyton Stamp (imp.) Our herd has taken more prizes than any other herd in Canada this last 6 years, including 43 herd prizes, without ever being defeated. All stock sold will be delivered freight free as far west as Calgary in March.  
JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.



CHOICE-BRED

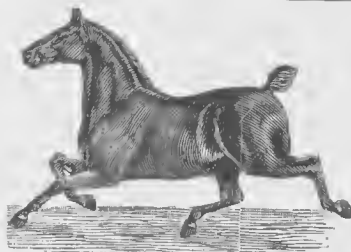
## Shorthorns.

For sale a number of Shorthorn COWS and HEIFERS, a well bred and well made lot.

JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis P.O., ALBERTA.

## BULLS for N.W.T.

Arrangements have been made by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association whereby pure-bred bulls will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangement with the Territorial Government. Purchaser will only have to pay \$5 freight per head. Apply to Department of Agriculture, Regina, for conditions, etc. The first car will likely leave in May. Wm. Sharman, of Souris, will probably again take charge of shipments, and will purchase stock on commission if desired.—GEO. H. GREIG, Winnipeg, Man., Sec. Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association.



## COACH HORSE STALLION FOR SALE

The celebrated Yorkshire Coach Stallion **KNIGHT OF THE VALE**, Nos. 1799 and 999. KNITTEL BROS. desire to sell this stallion with the view of replacing him, as he has stood for service in the vicinity of Boissevain for six seasons. For particulars apply—  
Boissevain P.O., Box 148.

## BROOKSIDE - STOCK - FARM.

### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

2 very fine bulls, 12 months old, got by Crimson Chief (24057). Also a few females.

ROBERT WHITE - Wakopa, Man.

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A few Sows fit to breed, also some August Pigs. Am breeding some first-class Sows for spring litters. Two first-prize Boars at head of herd. Now booking orders. Write for prices.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, - Neepawa, Man.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.





## Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

### No Name.

If "Subscriber," Manitou, Man., will send us his name (not necessarily for publication), we will answer his query.

### Meat Fit to Eat.

X. Y. Z., Ellisboro, Assa.: "I killed a spring pig and his lungs appeared to be fast to his ribs. Do you think the meat all right?"

Answer.—Yes; the meat should be all right.

### Killing Lice on Cattle.

H. E. J., Bagot, Man.: "What is the most successful method and at the same time the least harmless at this time of year, to kill lice on cattle, as our cattle are lousy?"

Answer.—Use kerosene emulsion, simple, harmless and effectual.

### Ringworm on Calves.

J. T. T., Portage la Prairie, Man.: "My calves have ringworm very bad. What is the cause of it and what is the best treatment?"

Answer.—Ringworm is caused by a parasite fungus growing partly in the skin and in the hair follicles. Paint the diseased area with pure formalin.

### Lump in Udder.

Old Subscriber, Carnoustie, Assa.: "I have a newly calved cow which has a lump growing in her udder right above a teat, which is very sore when touched. I am afraid that that teat will go blind. Please prescribe."

Answer.—Keep the cow well milked out, using a milking tube if the teat is too sore to handle. Foment with hot water twice a day and afterwards rub in a little of the following ointment: Iodide of potassium, three drachms; lard, two ounces.

### Blindness.

A. H., Priddis, Alta.: "I have a horse, 8 years old, which has been running out until a month ago, when I took him in and saw that he was blind in both eyes. The pupils are greatly enlarged and there is a thin scum over them. I have been keeping him in the stable. He seems to be a little better. He was very thin when I brought him in and had got down on some ice and had been there some time when I got him up."

Answer.—Advice in such a case would be useless without an examination of the eyes. You should submit the horse to a V. S. if possible.

### Ringbone.

O. McP., Fleming, Assa.: "Kindly tell me what to do for a colt, 3 years old, with a ringbone on his hind feet? Can it be cured?"

Answer.—If you are within reach of a V. S., take your colt to him and get him "fired." Should this be impossible, blister him every two weeks for three or four times, or else try Gombault's caustic balsam, applied as directed. Ringbone is often incurable under any line of treatment, but "firing" is the most successful remedy known.

### Distemper.

T. L. D., Selden, Man.: "I have young mare, six years old, runs at nose, broke out under chin, but it is gone. Has now another lump on her breast. Is not doing well. Please give treatment."

Answer.—Bathe the lump on the breast with hot water several times a day or apply hot poultices to it until it softens, then lance it, and wash out the cavity with carbolic acid solution 1 to 30. Feed her well and give the following powder twice a day: Carbonate of iron, one drachm; ginger, one drachm; hyposulphite of soda, half an ounce. Keep your mare apart from other horses until better as there is a possibility of the disease being glanders.

### Stone in the Bladder.

Capatar, Aikenside, Man.: "I have a mare, about 8 years old, that seems to have something wrong with her water. She passes it in small quantities, and often, in fact, whenever I am in the stable she seems to pass a little about every fifteen minutes. I have only had her a short time and noticed that on the two occasions that I had her hitched double and drove her, she passed red water of a very dark color. She is bright and full of life, eats and drinks well. I am feeding oat straw with one gallon of oats in the morning, one gallon boiled oats with little flax seed at night."

Answer.—Your mare shows symptoms of having a stone in the bladder. You should take her to a veterinary surgeon and have her examined.

### Fistula in Jaw.

A. W., Oberon, Man.: "I have a mare that has a small hole in her under jaw, just as though she had received a punch with some small round instrument. The skin seems fast to the bone. It runs matter, but it does not smell. Have used blue-stone on it, but it does no good. What is the matter? One of her legs swells up when she stops work. Work her for a day and the swelling will not appear for a few days."

Answer.—The running sore comes from a diseased cavity in the jaw bone, and this is perhaps at the root of a decayed or dead tooth. It can be cured by an operation consisting in the removal of the diseased bone and perhaps of the tooth. The services of a veterinary surgeon are required, and while he is attending to the jaw he can advise the proper treatment for the swelled leg.

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Yours truly, (Signed) JAS. YULE.

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**Actinomycosis or "Lumpy Jaw."**

E. P. L., Woodlands, Man.: "What are the signs, causes and positions of 'lumpy jaw'? Tell me whether the disease can be on another place of the animal's body than the jaw. Is it not likely that in many cases a lump on the jaw is caused by a bruise and when lanced disappears, and leaves no sign of disease?"

Answer.—"Lumpy jaw" may attack various parts of the body, but as it is caused by a germ which usually enters the body with its food its usual site is in the neighborhood of the jaws and throat. It has been found in the lungs and in various other internal organs, but its presence there is unusual and rare. Lumpy jaw is never caused by a bruise, but, of course, a bruise may cause a swelling which may resemble that of real lumpy jaw. If such a swelling has appeared, and after lancing has healed up without a trace the disease was not actinomycosis.

**Indigestion.**

McL. J., Minnedosa, Man.: "My horse took a bad cold last spring and failed for some time and it now seems impossible to get him up in flesh again. Have not worked him hard all summer, but he is still thin and very dry in the hair and seems to have no life whatever. He has spells like colic when he takes an unusually large drink, after that he does not eat for several hours, sometimes he straddles out as if trying to urinate, but after that passes off seems to be all right again. Has very poor appetite; will not eat boiled feed; have been feeding him dry oats and hay."

Answer.—Prepare the horse for a dose of physic by feeding for twelve hours on bran mash without hay, then give seven or eight drachms of aloes, according to size of the horse. Continue to feed bran until it operates, then put him on his usual feed and give him three times a day a tablespoonful of the following: Sulphate of soda, two pounds; sulphate of iron,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; soda bicarbonate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; ginger,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. The addition of linseed meal to his feed will help to put him in condition.

**Condition of Mares in Foal.**

A Young Farmer, Ellisboro, Assa.: "I have a team of big mares which are heavy in foal. I quit working them before new year's and since then they have been running out during the day, feeding at a straw stack and on the prairie; stabled during the night and fed hay only. They are becoming very fat. Is there any danger of them getting too fat for breeding or has the condition of the mare any effect on the foal. If so, how can I feed them to have them in proper shape?"

Answer.—The condition of a mare while pregnant has very much to do with the health of the foal she is to bear. If she is kept shut up in a loose box and fed the best of everything she runs a good chance of having a hard time foaling, and of producing a colt too weak to stand. The reason is that such treatment renders the mare fat and flabby and the colt suffers from the same defect. Plenty of exercise hardens the muscles of the mare and she foals easily and her colt is strong and active. If your mares are running out the greater part of the day it does not matter much about their getting fat. A bran mash every night would be a good addition to their feed and counteract the tendency to constipation which their present diet may induce.

**Lameness.**

H. T. A., Wolseley, Assa.: "Mare, 6 years old, flinches on right fore foot when turned out of the stable, and then looks all right. When driving is slightly lame on

starting, then all signs of lameness disappear. Stumbles sometimes on that foot while driving. What is to be done? Same mare, when she has been kept in the stable for some time, gets so fat as to make people believe she is in foal. After repeated long driving gets thinner. I feed her on hay, straw and very little oats. Is this any particular disease. If so, what should be done?"

Answer.—The mare is showing the first symptoms of navicular disease. At present there is little more than soreness of the joint at starting, and by careful treatment she may get entirely over it, but any neglect might render it incurable. The site of the trouble is in the base of the foot where the flexor tendon bends over the navicular bone at the back of the coffin joint. This part of the foot is so deeply buried in the hoof that it is impossible to reach it by remedies, and the treatment must therefore consist in placing the foot in the best position to give rest to the sore part, and in keeping the foot cool and moist. The mare should rest from all road work for some months, but may with benefit be allowed to run out in a yard or paddock, or work on the land. The shoes should be removed all round, and the feet levelled with a rasp, taking care to shorten the toe of the lame foot as much as possible while leaving the heels untouched. Do not let her stand on a plank floor that slopes to the back of the stall. If possible place her in a loose box with the natural earth for floor and keep her well bedded. You should be able to keep her from getting too fat by feeding her less, and if necessary putting a muzzle on to keep her from eating the bedding.

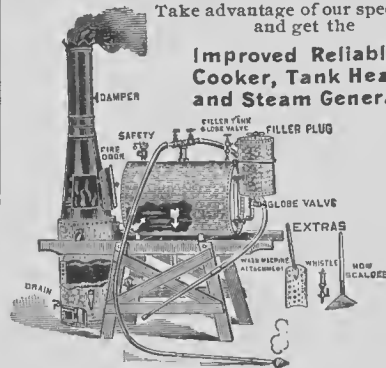
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		WEST	EAST
Winnipeg . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	11 15	
Winnipeg . . . . .	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		20 45
Portage la Prairie . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	13 25	
Portage la Prairie . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		18 35
Gladstone . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	15 05	
Gladstone . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		18 15
Neepawa . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	16 03	
Neepawa . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		15 55
Minnedosa . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	17 00	
Minnedosa . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		15 15
Rapid City . . . . .	Ar. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	18 20	
Rapid City . . . . .	Lv. Wed., Fri., Sun.		13 15
Birtle . . . . .	Lv. Sat.	19 55	
Birtle . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	19 30	
Birtle . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		12 30
Binscarth . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	20 50	
Binscarth . . . . .	Lv. Sat.	22 34	
Binscarth . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		11 25
Binscarth . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.		11 05
Russell . . . . .	Ar. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	21 40	
Russell . . . . .	Lv. Wed., Fri., Sun.		9 40
Yorkton . . . . .	Ar. Tues., Thurs., Sat.		
Yorkton . . . . .	Ar. Sat.	23 30	
Yorkton . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		8 30
Yorkton . . . . .	Lv. Wed., Fri., Sun.		7 00

**W. R. BAKER,** General Manager. **A. McDONALD,** Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

## Live Stock Impounded, Lost, or Estray.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources; lost stock is open to those whose stock has been lost and who wish to recover them; estray stock is open to those who have taken up estray stock and wish to find owners.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost or estray since Feb. 5th issue :—

### Impounded.

Baie St. Paul, Man.—One cow, color red, with white belly, horns cut short, about 10 years old, branded C L on the right side of the croup. J. Giasson.

Kildonan, Man.—One horse, color bay, about 7 years old; also one mare, color bay, about 3 years old. W. Loveday.

### Estray.

Beaumont, Alta.—One filly colt, two years old, red, 1 on right shoulder, black legs, weighs about 550 lbs.; since Christmas, two year old filly colt, red, square spot on forehead, 1 on right shoulder, white hind legs, weighs about 550 lbs. John Maure.

Brancepeth, Sask.—One heifer, one year old, light red, white under body, hind feet white. George Taylor, Jr., s.w. qr. 20,46, 23w2.

Broomhill, Man.—On Jan. 17th, one small pony and a broncho; pony was secured but broncho got away; marks on pony, white spot on forehead, color bay, has been severely cut with barbed wire under fetlock of off fore foot. E. W. Hart.

Calgary, Alta.—Came to my premises in May, 1899, one bay mare, white stripe on face, branded C on left shoulder and S 6 on left thigh, weight about 900 lbs. Owner please prove property and remove before April 1st, 1900. Riley & Sons, n.w. qr. 20,24,1w5.

Carstairs, Alta.—One two year old Clyde stud colt, bay, stripe down face, one hind leg white. J. C. Oswald.

Duck Lake, Sask.—One cow, rising three, red roan, one red and white calf, year old in spring. George Boyer.

Ellerslie, Alta.—One yearling bull calf. Geo. T. Leitch.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—One cow, black, muley, red and white, bull calf at side. Alex. Watson, 16,23,13w2.

High View, Assa.—One yearling steer, red. Wm. McMillan.

Indianford, Man.—About Jan 15th, one dark bay broncho mare, shod on the front feet. No brand. About nine years old. Harry Delf, 7,8,9.

Indian Head, Assa.—One three year old steer, red and white, with horns and bob tail, heart with vertical bar through on right hip. Glenn's ranche, Salt Plains.

Indian Head, Assa.—One aged pinto pony, black and white, weighs about 900 lbs. Thos. McLean, ne qr. 10,16,14w2.

Kelroe, Man.—One dark bay colt, 2 years old. J. C. Bolton.

Kennell, Assa.—One yearling steer, red and white, dehorned; one yearling heifer, black, has white spots, branded M. F. W. Evetts. 18,21,19w2.

Millet, Alta.—One mare, about three years, black, few white hairs on forehead, weigh about 950 lbs., disposed to be wild. B. A. Van Meter.

Rose Creek, Alta.—One aged mare, brown, blind in right eye, W on left thigh. F. L. Lewis, 20,53,19w4.

Rosthern, Sask.—One two year old colt, bay, 58 inches high, star on forehead. A. Toews.

Saskatchewan Landing, Assa.—One aged horse, mouse colored, white legs, white face, )( on left shoulder, combination JH on left hip, D on left cheek. R. E. Tully, at mouth of Swift Current Creek, on South Saskatchewan River.

Strathclair, Man.—One yearling heifer and one yearling steer. Alex. McDonald.

Tetlock, Assa.—One three year old red heifer, slit on left ear. No brand. J. Williams.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—One yearling heifer, red, IL on side, indistinct, very wild. Leon Lalonde.

Assiniboine Reserve, Wolseley, Assa.—Came into band of Indian named Gugus, cow, about 6 or 7 years, red and white, front feet white, hind legs and feet white, no horns. Thos. W. Aspdin in charge.

Workman, Assa.—Two horses, one black and one dark brown, both have foretop clipped; one mare, black, clipped foretop, front feet shod. H. Harris, 10, 1,32w1.

### Lost.

Arden, Man.—Two steers rising two years (one of them roan muley; other red with star on forehead and other white markings, stag-headed). Both branded J. W. on left shoulder. T. J. Wray.

Carberry, Man.—One white saddle pony. H. E. Waller.

Craven, Assa.—One roan steer, with red spots and red neck, rising three years old, smallish horns, branded A. T. top of left hip; one yearling steer, rising two years old, small, roan, red neck, no brand; one yearling heifer, rising two years old, dark red, with white spots, small horns, branded X on top of right hip. Bcemer & Cavanagh.

Dauphin, Man.—On Feb. 5th, one grey broncho mare, last seen at James Pepper's farm, near Dauphin. N. S. Ross.

Dauphin, Man.—About January 20th, four yearlings: three heifers and one steer. One heifer red and white, one dark grey color, and the other red; the steer was also red. W. Brown.

Gladys, Alta.—One red cow, branded J. N. on left hip. Lost since Sept., 1898. T. Nash.

Hayward, Assa.—One small red yearling heifer, dehorned, branded 7 T V on right ribs. W. M. Thomson.

Innisfail, Alta.—One large red and white muley cow, branded F. R. on right hip. \$5 reward. Rogers Bros.

Indian Head, Assa.—One red roan horse, branded W above H on left shoulder, and one bay pony horse, white hind feet. Both had halters on. \$5 reward. James Braithwaite.

Indian Head, Assa.—Since Dec. 1st, one black mare, aged, spot on forehead; one bay sucking colt, white hind feet, spot on forehead and nose; one yearling filly, light brown; one yearling filly, grey, stripe down face, white hind feet; black two year gelding, star on forehead. All except sucking colt branded M on left hip. \$10 reward. Ralph Todd.

Tetlock, Assa.—Two two year old red and white steers, one red two year old heifer, two yearlings and one five year old cow, all branded — on left side. Reward of \$2 each. John Large.

Yorkton, Assa.—One two year old light red steer, white patch on hip, hole in right ear. \$2 reward. Thos. Buckle.



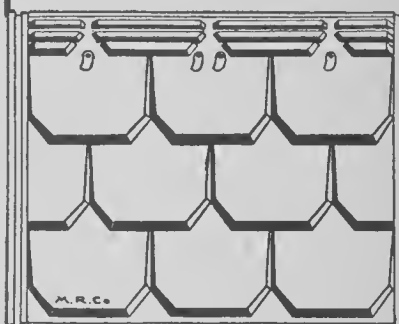
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### Exercise for Eggs.

In a recent issue of a poultry journal a writer tells about the beneficial results he has obtained by using an exerciser for his hens. It seems ridiculous on the face of it, but there is more truth in it than at first appears. Men leading a sedentary life need exercise to insure good health, to prevent sluggishness of the organs of the body and to secure that bright condition of the mind necessary to do successful work. So hens that exercise have bright eyes and combs and, as a result of the increased activity and vigor of the organs of the body, lay more eggs. Hens that mope around or hens that are lazy, do not lay eggs. To get eggs fowls must have exercise, this fact in egg production is becoming more generally recognized. If hens are so crowded that they cannot get sufficient exercise, then it is better to keep fewer and allow them exercise. You will get more eggs. If your hens are not too crowded and are not laying, are lazy and fat, withhold feed until they begin to hunt for it, then don't satiate them again. The exerciser is an automatic feeder which the hen soon learns how to run. It throws out a little food at a time and the excitement of seeing the food scattered out and the race for it is contagious, and before long every hen will be in better health and laying. Scratching pens with judicious feeding accomplish the same thing.

Light influences the laying on the part of the hens. Put a flock in a dimly lighted poultry-house, and no matter how comfortable it may be, fowls will eluster together in some corner outside and brave all the storms that may come in preference to remaining in a dark and cheerless abode.

Being in Birtle the other day, one of our representatives called upon W. T. Beirnes, of the Birtle Poultry Yards. Scarcely were we inside the doors of Mr. Beirnes' place of business than we were attracted by the solos, duets and many-voiced choruses of the fine stock of canaries which the proprietor keeps in his cages. On looking them over we found several beautiful specimens of both the Norwich crowned and plain-headed varieties, making in all one of the best collections of the bright plumed warblers we have seen for many a day. In the poultry-house we saw a small flock of very nice Houdans and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. The poultry are only a new purchase, Mr. Beirnes having bought out the stock of Houdans of W. J. Teale, of Guelph. Among the lot are the 1st prize hen at Guelph, besides other nicely marked birds. The Hamburgs were purchased from another fancier and were also prize winners at the Ontario fairs. The owner is arranging his poultry house and yards and expects to keep a few good birds that can be depended upon for purity of breeding.

The New Egg Farm is the most recent work on poultry keeping and is by H. H. Stoddard, for 20 years the editor of the Poultry World. It is a practical, reliable manual upon producing eggs and poultry for market as a profitable business enterprise, either by itself or connected with other branches of agriculture. The author has conducted great poultry farms both east and west and is familiar with conditions in all parts of the country. He tells how to build the houses for layers, breeders, sitters or chicks, adapted to the colony

system, the yard system and other methods. How to feed and manage. How to breed and select. Choice of breeds and crosses. Management for mild or severe climates. How to feed fowls and keep them at exercise without hard work. How to manage hundreds of sitters with little labor, how to raise brooder chicks and keep them alive and growing. Essentials of duck raising, and how to ensure growth and fertility. Various styles of incubators and brooders are described and their merits compared. Directions for an incubator cellar. Best methods of heating and ventilating brooders. This is an entirely new work containing the author's experience. It can be had from this office for \$1.



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**SPECIAL FOR FEBRUARY.** As we require fine Barred P. Rock Cockerels, farm-raised—beauties. They weigh 7, 8, 9 and 10 lbs.—just the birds to improve your stock; prices, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, and some beauties with fine points at \$5.00. Also a few more Pekin Drakes and Rouen Drakes at \$2.00 and \$3.00. All the above are pure bred, and are the finest in the West. Address—

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One fine trio of B. Rock breeders. Eggs of each variety (in season) at \$2 per 13. A. J. Carter, Brandon

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If you want prize birds, White and Buff Rock, White and Brown Leghorns, and Black Minorcas, **NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!** For 25 years I have taken more prizes in my classes than any other breeder in Canada. Toronto Industrial, 1899 7 prizes and medal for best collection in W. Rocks; 9 prizes and medal for best collection in Leghorns. At the Ontario, 1900, I won more prizes and specials in my class than any other breeder. Eggs from strictly first-class pens, \$3 a setting. Reduction on a number of settings.

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A fair field and no favor.

My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 2 1st, 1 2nd—two entries. Woodstock cock, \$2 score, 1st; cock, \$1 score, 2nd; cockerel, \$5½ score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 4 1st, 3 2nd and 1 3rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd hens, 3rd pullet, 1st and Special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale.  
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A few young stock of all varieties for sale, also young Gobblers from imp. 40 lb. Gobblers at \$2 each.

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POULTRY YARDS,  
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**95 Per Cent.** Hatches are often reported by those who use these Incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 148-page Catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.

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PIT GAME  
EMBDEN GEESSE  
AND  
PEKIN DUCKS

I have fine young stock of all varieties, from prize breeders. Prices right.

S. McCURDY,  
Carberry, Man.





### The Ripening of Cream.

*Specially written for The Nor'-West Farmer  
by F. Dewhirst, Wisconsin Dairy School,  
Madison, Wisconsin.*

The most important characteristic of butter is flavor. This flavor determines almost entirely the price which shall be paid for butter—that having the best flavor bringing the highest price. No matter how excellent butter may be in the matter of texture, color and salt, if the flavor is poor or lacking the price will be low. How to produce this "high" flavor is the point to which the dairyman who aspires to best prices must give his careful attention.

The development of flavor in butter is largely determined in the souring or ripening of the cream, and upon the proper handling of cream during this period will depend whether the butter shall have good or bad flavor or be lacking in flavor. Cream may be churned "sweet"—without any preliminary ripening. The butter will have a pleasant, mild taste—agreeable to a limited class of consumers—but lacking the sharper flavor of sour-cream butter, and poor in keeping quality. The great bulk of consumers demand the higher flavor and the longer keeping quality of butter from ripened cream. Just how flavor is produced in the ripening of cream is not known, but it is associated with the breaking down of the milk sugar into lactic acid by the action of bacteria present in the cream. The production of lactic acid in the cream, or "souring," as usually called, may be said to be the normal fermentation of cream, and any changes, such as sweet curdling, or putrefying, are generally indicative of uncleanliness in handling the milk or cream.

Milk as secreted in the udder is sterile—that is, no bacteria are present—but bacteria are present in large numbers in the air, and as soon as the milk is drawn it becomes inoculated with them, and they immediately begin to multiply and produce their characteristic effects, as milk supplies an ideal nutritive medium to many of them. If the stable, cows and utensils are clean, and the milking is done in a cleanly manner, it almost invariably happens that the bacteria producing lactic acid are in the majority in the milk and the resulting cream. They find this fluid exactly suited to their needs, so they multiply rapidly, and souring takes place normally.

The regulation of the temperature of the ripening cream is of great importance. The higher the temperature up to a limit of about 100 to 110 degrees, the quicker will be the souring. At a temperature of 50 degrees or lower souring will proceed very slowly, if at all. Cream is generally ripened at temperatures between 55 and 70 degrees, depending on several factors, the season of the year being the chief one. Cream ripens more rapidly in summer at a given temperature than in winter. The details of manipulation will vary according to the kind of cream to be ripened; that is in regard to how separated. There are three methods in use for separating cream, viz.: shallow setting, deep setting, centrifugal separation.

Where milk has been placed in shallow pans and left at a temperature of about 60 degrees for from 24 to 36 hours (and such a temperature is necessary to get the maximum amount of fat in the cream by this method), the cream will generally be sour

enough for churning when skimmed or will need very little further ripening. This being the case the dairyman has little control over the ripening process. If there are no means of controlling the tempera-

ture of the milk house, so that variations in temperature will not be large, the cream will vary greatly in sourness, and such cream will not produce high flavored butter. If shallow setting must be prac-

## Why you should Use A SHARPLES Tubular Separator.



**Because** it will enable you to secure more profit from the same amount of milk than you can possibly secure in any other way. And profit is what you want.

The Sharples Tubular Separator does this because it produces a finer quality of smooth, velvety, commercial cream, of greater churnability than any other Separator, and of any desired consistency, regulated in a moment by the turn of a screw. For proof, ask any user of a Sharples Separator.

The Sharples Tubular will produce more butter from a given quantity of milk, other things being equal, than any other Separator made. We are willing to guarantee this, and in case of failure the machine comes back.

The Sharples Tubular is SIMPLE, SAFE, DURABLE, CONVENIENT; not standing out strong in one particular alone, but superior in each particular as you take them up one by one. You will agree with us as to its simplicity as soon as you see it. As to safety, 20,000 Sharples Separators are in use—"without a single accident," is the record, unequalled by any other Separator. For durability, we point to the fact that the first Tubular ever sold is running to day, without having cost a cent for repairs. For convenience in handling and washing—the bowl of the largest machine complete weighs less than 30 lbs., and has but three pieces. For further important points, send for Catalogue No. 73.

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Canal and Washington Streets,  
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West Chester,  
Pa., U.S.A.

## Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.

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PATENTED  
**STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.**  
**IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.**

and combined Foot and Lever Drive, improvements you will not find on other Churns. Do you want the best? Then don't purchase until you see it. Sold by the leading wholesale houses in the Dominion.

### CAPACITY.

No.	Churns from
0. 6 gl. . . .	1/2 to 3 gl. cream
1. 10 . . . .	1 to 5 "
2. 15 . . . .	2 to 7 "
3. 20 . . . .	3 to 9 "
4. 26 . . . .	4 to 12 "
5. 30 . . . .	6 to 14 "
6. 40 . . . .	8 to 20 "

**Canadian Dairy Supply Co.**  
236 King Street,  
WINNIPEG.

Agents Manitoba  
and the Territories.



tised and the cream mixed, better results will usually be had if the cream is allowed to stand three or four hours after the last batch is added, stirring frequently. There is danger, though, of the cream "wheying-off" if too sour. Churning should take place at least thrice a week in summer and twice in winter.

Cream obtained by the deep setting method is sweet when skimmed, having risen at a temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees. The vessel containing the cream should be kept in cold water until sufficient cream has accumulated to churn. Then heat the cream gradually to a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees by placing the can in warm water. In about 15 to 20 hours the cream will have a clean sour taste and odor, will have thickened, and have assumed a glistening, velvety appearance. Place the can in cold water and cool down the cream to 58 to 60 degrees and churn.

Separator cream comes from the separator at a temperature of about 80 degrees. Place the vessel in cold water and stir until the temperature is brought below 60 to 50 degrees, if possible. When fresh cream is added the temperature should be brought down below 60 degrees before adding. If warm cream and cold cream are mixed the flavor is injured. When enough cream has accumulated to churn, which should be in three days at the utmost, two days by preference, the ripening should proceed in the same manner as already described for deep setting cream. Separator cream having usually a higher fat content (25 to 35 per cent.) than deep setting cream, may be churned at a slightly lower temperature.

Butter made as described may usually be relied upon to have a good flavor, but occasionally such is not the case. In such an event a "starter" is used to influence the ripening. The "starter" is made from the whole milk of a fresh cow in the herd, or, if a separator is used, the milk may be skimmed and the skim milk used. The "starter" is heated to a temperature of 75 to 85 degrees and allowed to stand until lobbared. This is added to the sweet cream in the proportion of from 5 to 10 per cent., and sets up a desirable fermentation. The "starter" should be put through a fine hair sieve. An experienced butter-maker can tell by the odor, taste and appearance of cream whether it is properly ripened. If cream is allowed to become too sour the flavor is injured. The best flavor results when the cream is soured so that from .5 to .6 per cent of acid is developed. Simple tests have been devised to measure the amount of acidity, and their use results in a more uniform product. The two methods commonly used are Mann's Acidity Test and Farrington's Alkaline Tablet Test. The apparatus is inexpensive and may be obtained from any dairy supply house. The writer makes use of both tests in his classes and finds them of great value in ripening cream.

### Dairy Cheese.

A Cheese Dealer, Winnipeg, Man.: "I noticed Dairy Commissioner Murray's letter, condemning the manufacture of cheese. That is very well as far as it will go, but in order to accomplish something, we must do more than write about it. The most practical way of discouraging the manufacture of this stuff is, to at once do away with the dairy course in cheese making in the dairy school, because, in my opinion, the dairy school has of late years been an important factor in the development of this undesirable industry. Young men and women attend the dairy school a few weeks and then go home with the idea that they can make first-class cheese. Closing that course is the first step in the right direction."

Answer by C. A. Murray, Dairy Super-

intendent.—I would like to call the writer's attention to some facts concerning the dairy school upon which he has not taken the trouble to inform himself. Cheese making has never been taught in the dairy course at the Government Dairy School. The only cheese making that has ever been taught at that school is in the professional course. If my information is correct, the district where most of the dairy cheese is made has never furnished but two or three students to the Dairy School, and of the number of students that have taken the professional butter and cheese makers' course but very few of them have ever worked as cheesemakers, but have all gone into the butter business. So far as any men and women thinking that after a few weeks at the Dairy School they can make first-class cheese, I think that their experience after they have left the Dairy School is worth a great deal to them, but we teach the proper method of making cheese, and if they follow closely what they learn at the Dairy School, they can certainly make a great deal better cheese than some I have seen sold in the City of Winnipeg.

Note.—So far as The Farmer has been able to inquire into this matter it finds that quite a number of the cheese factories are making small cheese, and the makers in a number of cases have taken a turn at the cheese makers' course at the Dairy School. But when it comes to dairy cheese, i.e., cheese made in a private dairy, then the number of makers who have taken the course in cheese making at the Dairy School is almost a minus quantity. So that discontinuing the course in cheese making will not have much, if any, effect on the manufacture of this kind of cheese. The effectual way to discourage its manufacture is to buy it strictly on its quality. Aside from these considerations there is not a market, and a good one too, for small dairy cheese in Winnipeg? Small cheese have sold all year for  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. a pound more than large ones, and at the price going last year was equal to about 30c. a pound for butter, which makes it more profitable than buttermaking. It will be years before enough cheese can be made to supply the local demand as well as that from the mining regions to the east and west of us. There seems to be a good opening for dairy cheese if the quality is right.

## TENDERS WANTED.

For the purchase of the

### Macdonald Creamery

Tenders will be received for the machinery separate from the building, or for both building and machinery. Terms cash. Capacity of plant for 400 cows. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders will be received up to 3 o'clock p.m. March 15, 1900, addressed to the undersigned.

D. W. McCuaig, Sec., Macdonald P.O., Man.

## Lister's Alexandra and Melotte Cream Separators



For Large or Small Dairies  
Stand Unrivalled.

WHAT answer have we to make to those agents who persistently advertise their Separators as the best? This is a question we are frequently asked. The agents referred to are, as a rule, men who have no interest in the dairy industry beyond getting their commission. One of them was heard to observe—"my method is to sell all I can in a district for about a month, then clear out." For separating the unwary farmer from his hard-earned money, we admit they are the best; but in no other sense. In purchasing a Separator, you make no mistake in getting one from us, as we guarantee them in every respect, and are in a position to make that guarantee good.

For prices, terms and all other information, write to—

R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd.

232 King St., WINNIPEG.

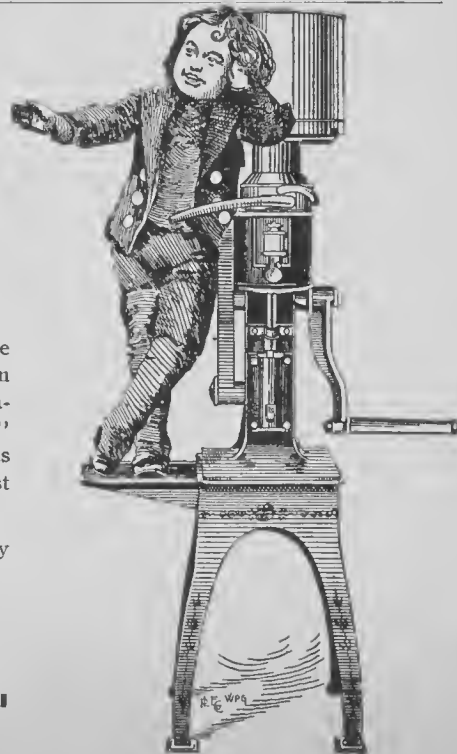
## THE De Laval Alpha Separator

The De Laval Cream Separators take the lead everywhere. No one who tries them and compares them with the cheaper imitations (and they are all imitating the "Alpha" as much as they dare) remains in doubt as to which machine is the best, the cleanest skimmer, or the better constructed.

No use taking anyone's word for it; try the machine, and convince yourself.

Canadian Dairy Supply Co.

236 King St., Winnipeg.



### Do You Own One?

Speaking of the advancement being made in this country in the application of agricultural science, an Assiniboia M.D. was telling us recently of his having been called to see a patient who was in a somewhat precarious condition. He was lamenting that he did not know the patient's temperature since his last visit, when the good-wife of the house came to his rescue with a complete record which she had taken with her dairy thermometer. It proved to be just what he wanted, and he was able to prescribe for the patient's recovery. "But," said he, "a few years ago such a thing as a dairy thermometer was unheard of in our locality; now a large proportion of our farmers' wives use it regularly." Thus, in this case, the adoption of a little dairy science helped in preserving life and in maintaining a happy household—but then it always does.

Remember that good dairying must be good all the way from beginning to end, and it can be more easily attained when the entire system begins and ends on the farm, under the control of the original producer.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Macdonald Creamery Co. was held on Feb. 6th. It was decided to offer the creamery and plant for sale and wind up the affairs of the company. A meeting will be held March 5th to consider offers and close out the business.

A. R. Fanning, secretary of the Newdale Creamery Association, informs The Farmer that a special general meeting of the association was held in Newdale, on Friday, Feb. 2nd, for the purpose of amending the rules and by-laws, so as to allow new patrons to take shares in the capital stock, which was raised from \$1,500 to \$3,000. The meeting was well attended and shares were taken freely. The patrons determined to continue in support of the creamery, as they are well aware now that it is not only a source of income individually, but a benefit to the community at large. All preparations for a good season in 1900 are being made, such as a supply of 45 cords of ice, 45 cords wood, contracts for the hauling of the cream and the engaging of a first-class butter maker. The directors are:—David Jackson (president), George Dennison, Richard Grayston, Thos Moffatt and W. D. Pattison; secretary-treasurer and salesman, A. R. Fanning.

### Another Successful Year.

The 9th annual meeting of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition shareholders was held on Feb. 15th. The annual report showed the total receipts to the end of 1899 to be \$47,242.95. Of this \$24,852.20 was admission fees and \$2,540.65 entry fees. In all \$13,250 was paid out in prize money, \$5,738.99 was spent on the grounds and buildings and \$8,242.51 on attractions. The cash balance carried over is \$1,580.26. The board of directors announce that negotiations are pending with the railway companies by which it is hoped that exhibitors will be at no expense this year in bringing in exhibits. A grant of \$1,000 has been secured from the Dominion Government, to be applied in constructing a building on the grounds to display British Columbia products, the exhibits of the Experimental Farms and to furnish an office for the distribution of immigration literature. The building is to be built of B.C. lumber, donated from B.C.

## Sylvester's

Steel Drag Harrows.

Round Disc Harrows.

Cutaway Disc Harrows.

HOE DRILLS,  
SHOE DRILLS,  
Stephenson Patent  
DISC SHOE DRILLS

Sub-Surface Packers.

Grain Picklers. Weeders.

'DALE' PATENT SECTIONAL  
Pivoted STEEL LAND ROLLER

The "Sylvester" Drill for 1900 will be further improved and kept ahead of all competitors: GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT ADAPTED FOR SOWING BROME GRASS. Sizes, 12 to 26 Shoe.

Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co., BRANDON  
MAN.

"John, when that black heifer is killed we must have her hide tanned for a robe. I see W. W. CARRUTHERS, of Brandon, is making some beautiful robes out of black-haired hides!"

There's a Farmer's Wife WITH  
GOOD SENSE

We are making the best Robe for the money ever offered to the public.

WE ARE PREPARED to tan Cow or Horse hides for robes, and guarantee a better class of work than has ever been done in Canada before. This is a broad statement, but we will stand by it, and will convince anyone who may send us a hide to tan that we are not over-estimating our ability.

Samples of our work will be sent to any address on application.

FIRST-CLASS FUR DRESSING  
OF ALL KINDS

A Specialty.

We guarantee all hides or furs tanned by us to be positively moth proof. These hides will not get hard with age or wear—the longer they are used, the softer they get. They are also waterproof from the hair side.

Write for prices and samples of work to

W. W. CARRUTHERS, 9th St., Brandon.

Dealer in Hides, Wool and Furs,

And Manufacturer of Cow Hide Robes and Coats, Lamb Skin Rugs, &c.

## THE SUB-SURFACE PACKER

A DESIRABLE  
IMPLEMENT  
FOR  
MANITOBA.

It does the opposite work from Rolling, by packing the sub-soil instead of the surface, thus causing the land to hold the moisture.

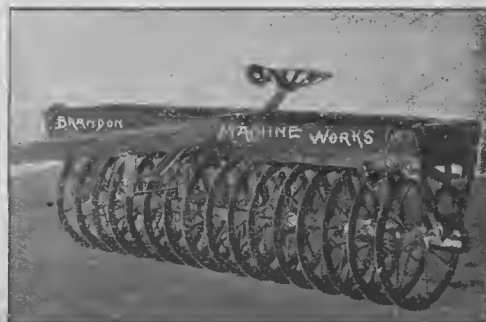
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Works Co.,

Limited,

BRANDON,  
MAN<sup>1</sup>



# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada  
between Lake Superior and the Pacific  
Coast, and issued on the 5th and  
20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year,  
in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.25 (6s. ster-  
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Agents wanted to canvass in every locality,  
to whom liberal commissions will be given.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three  
months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for  
longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil  
line—12 line to an inch. A column contains 128  
lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be  
sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the  
month to ensure classified location in the next  
issue. Copy for new advertisements should  
reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each  
month.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this  
paper to admit into their columns none but re-  
liable advertisers, and we believe that all the  
advertisements in this paper are from such pa-  
ties. If subscribers find any of them to be  
otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will  
advise us, and we will at any time give our  
personal attention to any complaints which we  
receive. Always mention this paper when an-  
swering advertisements, as advertisers often ad-  
vertise different things in several papers.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should  
be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer,  
P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any in-  
dividual.

## Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the  
name label on the next two issues which you  
receive. On the first issue following payment,  
it might not give the correct date—the type-  
setting machine may make an error and the  
proof not be corrected before mailing day. But  
if the date is not correct on the second issue  
please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in  
arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1900?  
The label will tell you. If in arrears, please  
renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "THE  
NOR'-WEST FARMER" should drop us a card at  
once and secure same, as we want every subscriber  
to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our  
supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly ex-  
hausted.

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 20, 1900.



## CHEAP GRAIN ROUTES.

Every reader can remember the repeated  
calls made by practical wheat growers for  
improved and cheaper transport facilities.  
Wheat, the great staple product of the  
Northwest, is worth to-day just what it is  
worth at Liverpool or London, minus the  
freight and transportation charges. Al-  
ready these charges are wonderfully low,  
when contrasted with the cost 20 or even  
10 years ago, of carrying the product of  
the central area of this continent to the  
European market. Railroad facilities have  
done much to cut down the cost of trans-  
portation, but the merest tyro in the busi-  
ness now knows that water carriage is  
much cheaper than railroad communica-  
tion can ever be made. Even within the  
last few months the cost of railroad equip-  
ment has increased 30 to 50 per cent. and  
though steamboats will also cost more to

build, their road bed costs next to no-  
thing for equipment and cost of mainten-  
ance.

It is the certainty, that water carriage  
must always be the cheapest, that has in-  
spired the governments of the States and  
Canada to do all in their power to im-  
prove their means of water communication,  
with what success let the enormous traffic  
via the Sault Ste. Marie prove. Cheap  
carriage via Buffalo through the Erie  
Canal has diverted a great portion of our  
western wheat produce through that route  
to U.S. ports. To offset that advantage  
the Canadian government has spent large  
sums in deepening its canals. This move  
has been promptly followed by a proposal  
made by the New York Canal Commis-  
sion to spend \$40,000,000 in improving the  
Erie Canal, so as to retain the traffic that  
the superior facilities of the Canadian  
water routes threaten to divert into Do-  
minion channels.

Further west we find a powerful syndi-  
cate scheming to construct from some  
Red River point, such as Grand Forks,  
a canal to the west end of Lake Superior  
which would attract not only bulk freights  
from the spring wheat States but a large  
proportion of the produce of this Western  
Canada. The St. Andrews locks would  
facilitate traffic connection even with the  
far Northwest.

Another route in continuation of the  
Lake Superior waterway is that by way of  
Georgian Bay, Lake Nipissing and the  
Ottawa River, which shortens the route  
from Duluth and Chicago to the seaboard  
by 340 miles. This route, the plan of  
which was ordered by the Senate of Can-  
ada and issued two years ago, would carry  
all traffic through British territory and  
provide accommodation not only for west-  
ern produce, but an immense amount of  
local mineral traffic. Some day it may be  
an accomplished fact.

Another project very far from visionary  
is being discussed. From Big Stone Lake  
in Minnesota it is proposed to construct  
a canal which via the Red River and Hud-  
son's Bay would provide for half the year  
round a route very much shorter than any  
of the others yet mentioned. One or other  
of these projects will yet be developed and  
by reducing the cost of carriage even 5  
cents a bushel add millions every year to  
the income of the middle Northwest.

## USELESS INSPECTION.

For some years the Manitoba Depart-  
ment of Agriculture have been endeavor-  
ing to stamp out contagious diseases of  
horses. Special attention has been given  
to glanders and the source of infection  
was traced in many cases to western  
horses. Last October, presumably with  
the idea of aiding in this work, the De-  
partment of Agriculture at Ottawa put in  
force sections 40, 41 and 42 of the Quar-  
antine Regulations in Manitoba, the North-  
west Territories and British Columbia.  
These sections call for a thorough inspec-  
tion, by a competent veterinarian, at the  
port of entry, of all horses entering Can-  
ada, and include horses entered for gen-  
eral purposes, sale, stocking ranches, cow  
ponies for cattle ranches, racing, show,  
exhibition or breeding purposes, pasturing  
or winter feeding and as forming part of  
settlers' effects.

This is a move in the right direction,  
but it is being nullified by the lack of  
facilities at Emerson. There are no yards  
there for unloading and all an inspector  
can do is to look at the outside of a car,  
collect his fees and allow it to pass on, as  
animals are not detained there. Such an  
inspection is only a farce and it is time  
the inspector was called to account, and  
the Department, too, for allowing it. The  
inspector should be man enough to own

up that he cannot inspect a carload of  
wild bronchos for glanders, or any other  
disease, from the outside of a car. Why  
should he pocket the fees, giving no value  
for the same and no protection against  
contagious disease? The farmers of the  
province are relying on the strict enforce-  
ment of the law to protect them against  
disease coming in among their stock with  
imported horses, but it's a farce and high  
time the matter was looked into by the  
proper authorities.

It is all right in theory to have the  
horses inspected at the boundary, but ade-  
quate means of inspection should be pro-  
vided, otherwise the animals should be al-  
lowed to come on to Winnipeg and be in-  
spected there, where every animal can be  
properly examined. Such an inspection  
would have an added value, as cases of  
under valuation could be more easily de-  
tected. The Farmer does not know whe-  
ther this matter comes within the range  
of the duties of the new Live Stock Com-  
missioner, but, if it does, he cannot do  
better than look into this matter when at-  
tending the live stock conventions this  
week. Heavy importations for spring  
work will soon begin and all preparations  
should be made to subject all horses cross-  
ing the boundary to a rigid inspection.  
A move in this matter cannot be made too  
soon by the proper authorities.

## OUR WESTERN CREAMERIES.

A move is being made by some of the  
stronger creameries to have control of  
their plant themselves, believing the time  
has come when they are able to stand on  
their own legs without any assistance from  
the Dairy Commissioner's Department.  
On this subject the *Innisfail Free Lance*  
says:—

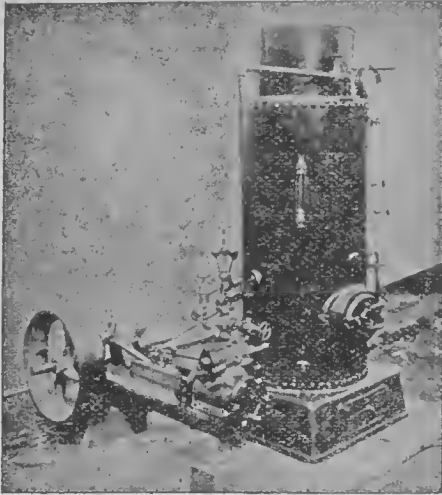
"The move the directors are making to  
acquire control of the local management  
of the Innisfail creamery is one that would  
have to be faced sooner or later, and as  
in all such cases, the sooner the better.  
Supt. Robertson is a theoretical man, and  
may take exception to this move, but it  
is to be hoped not, if for no other reason,  
at least for the good of the party. The  
matter is a sore one all along the line, and  
like the question of British patriotism, is  
nor to be handled too officiously."

The *Free Lance* does not seem to un-  
derstand the true idea Prof. Robertson has  
in view in establishing these creameries.  
In the first place Prof. Robertson has had  
a thorough training in practical dairy  
work, so is not a theoretical man in that  
sense, nor has the success that has follow-  
ed his efforts in establishing cheese fac-  
tories and creameries in the Maritime Pro-  
vinces shown that his policy has been a  
theoretical one. On the contrary, it has  
been a far reaching and beneficial one and  
its influence for good will be felt for many  
a year. Cheese factories and creameries  
were started and maintained in these pro-  
vinces until they were in a position to  
manage for themselves. He then trans-  
ferred his energies to the Territories,  
where the scattered settlement has made  
the work more difficult.

In establishing and assisting the cream-  
eries the work has not been governed by  
party politics, but in every case the need  
of the people or district has been con-  
sidered. No doubt some of the cream-  
eries have reached a stage where they  
could do for themselves, but it is only  
natural and right that they should be kept  
together under one management until they  
could all be turned over to local manage-  
ment. This will be done just as soon as  
it is possible to do it.

Considerable dissatisfaction has arisen  
out of the cream testing. In many cases  
patrons are too quick to jump at conclu-



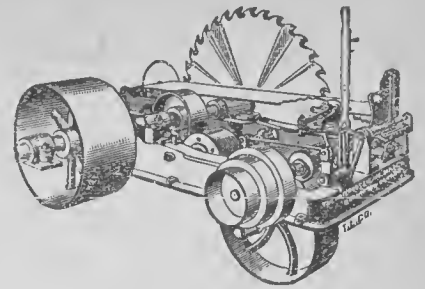
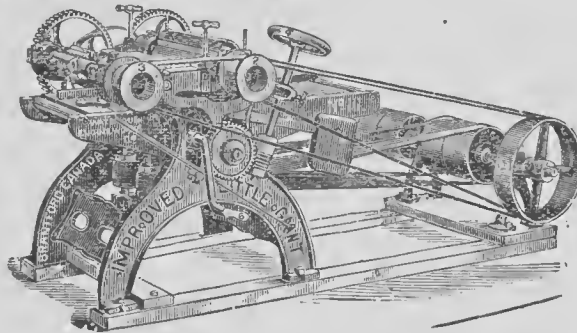


## Saw Mill Machinery

OF  
ALL  
KINDS.

ENGINES and BOILERS.

## Road Graders



CREAMERY

ENGINES and  
BOILERS.

PLAINERS.

SHINGLE MILLS.

LATH MILLS.

CHOPPERS.

THE  
**Waterous Engine Works Co.**  
LIMITED,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

signs and withdraw their cream. The Farmer would advise patrons to arrange with the Dairy Superintendent of the district to hold a meeting at the creamery and thoroughly investigate the cause of dissatisfaction. It is explainable in every case, and a true explanation should be sought and is desirable for all parties concerned. We would suggest that samples of cream be brought to the creamery in sufficient quantity, by several patrons, to afford samples in duplicate for the oil test churn and still leave enough for a good churning. Call a meeting of the patrons and have the samples churned in the oil test churn and the larger quantities separately in smaller churns at the meeting, in the presence of all, then compare the results. Nothing but actual demonstration and proof positive will convince dissatisfied patrons that the test is all right. The dairy superintendents cannot spend a portion of their time this winter to better advantage than going to the bottom of this matter.

### MR. BEDFORD'S HEALTH.

The Farmer is sorry to state that owing to the poor state of his health, S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, will be unable to give his usual series of addresses at institute meetings this winter. These addresses have always been of such a practical, helpful turn that Mr. Bedford was a welcome speaker wherever he went and his addresses will be much missed this winter. Last week he underwent an operation at the Brandon General Hospital, which promises to be successful, but it is very questionable whether he will be sufficiently strong to undertake any institute work until next June.

—J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Man., has arrived from the south with a carload of registered Clydesdales, composed of 16 mares and two stallions.

—Subscribers who have ordered binders for their files of The Farmer will bear with the delay in forwarding them. We have been disappointed in our supply. An order was placed with one firm, but so far they have not been able to fill it. We have ordered from another firm and hope to have all orders supplied shortly.

—At this session of the Dominion House application will be made for the incorporation of the Athabasca Central Railway Co., with power to build from Edmonton to the Athabasca River by Lake la Biche River, then to Fort Churchill on the Hudson Bay by way of House River, Fort McMurray, Tar River, Red River, Vermilion Falls and Fort Smith. The company also want power to operate tramways, ferries, steam-boats, and to work mines, establish smelting furnaces and operate stores and trading posts.

—A Texas farming exchange points out that there is land there to be had for \$25 to \$50 an acre that is good for 18 bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of oats and two or three tons of hay to the acre. We quite believe it, and that is one reason why people not far from Texas are very willing to go to Edmonton, where twice the quantity of grain can be grown on land, given for nothing, that can be raised on that high priced southern soil. Besides we have a very bracing climate to throw in along with that free grant of land.

—The C. P. R. intend to make application for permission to build from Osborne on the Pembina Branch to a point between Morden and Manitou on the same line; also from Osborne to Carman and west and southwesterly to a point between Cartwright and Boissevain; also from a point between Menteith and Lauder on the Souris Branch in an easterly direction to a point between Treesbank and Glenboro on the South Western Branch; and also from West Selkirk to some point on the west coast of Lake Winnipeg about 60 miles, thence northwesterly to a point on the Great Saskatchewan River.

—The South of England can boast of one of the most original preachers in the whole world. He was and is of the Baptist persuasion, but has cut his denominational connection and ministers to the Tabernacle at Worthing with great acceptance and on the easiest possible terms. He started some time ago along the line of fruit growing, for which the district is admirably adapted, and has been so successful that the first year he was able to return to his people \$250, next year \$500 and the next \$750. This degenerate age can still boast one worthy successor of Paul the tentmaker.

—We suffer occasionally from warm summer days and nights in this part of the world, but the inhabitants of parts of Australia would be glad to put up with the worst we have to endure. Almost every winter we have reports of excessive heat, and this year is no exception. It is stated that on New Year's Day in Melbourne the thermometer indicated 114 deg. F. in the shade at five o'clock in the afternoon, and in the sun during the middle of the day it stood at 156 deg. There were five deaths from heat stroke. On Sunday, Feb. 6th, there were 319 cases of sunstroke in Buenos Ayres, 134 of them fatal.

## Of Interest to Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

My Patent Land Scrubber has been tested in all kinds of scrub during the past season throughout Manitoba and the Territories, as the unsolicited testimonials below will show.

These land scrubbers are made powerful enough to pull the heaviest scrub, and are guaranteed unbreakable, and will really last a lifetime.

One man with one team will remove as much scrub, root and branch, as five men will cut out, and will do it right.

No scrub plow needed after the scrubber has been used.

I am also building a power to operate the scrubber. One horse is all that is required, being equal to six with a six-inch roller, or by using a team and making the roller or shaft 12 inches in diameter, you will still have the same power, but will double the speed of the scrubber. The horse walks straight out, not in a circle. Every ten feet, six inches travelled by the horse draws the scrubber 18 or 36 inches forward, according to size of roller. Weight of power, about 400 pounds.

Correspondence solicited. All questions willingly answered.

Address,  
Box 18.

A. E. BROWN,  
Hamiota, Man.

Cartwright, Man., May 3, 1899.

A. E. Brown, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Please send me another Scrubber. I have sold the one you sent me, and the man who got it says he would not be without one, as it is a great success. Yours truly, J. P. McKibbin.

Maple Creek, N.W.T., July 10th, 1899.

A. E. Brown, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Your Scrubber, as ordered by me, came to hand some time ago. I am well pleased with it. It is all that you claim for it. Yours truly, Chas. McCarthy.

Agricola P. O., South Edmonton.

May 20th, 1899.

A. E. Brown: Dear Sir,—Scrubber to hand O. K. I gave it a trial and am well pleased with the way it handles the scrub. The scrub here is very large. Yours truly, Chas. Armatage.

## Market Review.

Winnipeg, Feb. 17th. 1900.

General business continues to make a nice showing and the turnover for the month of February now promises to be a fairly good one. Prospects of a brisk spring trade are brighter than they were. The advance in price that has been taking place in so many lines of goods still continues. Crockery and glass ware are now affected and higher prices will have to be paid. Owing to the advance in the price of raw hides, finished leather goods are higher and belting has been advanced 15 per cent. In the face of this Montreal hide dealers have put down the price of hides 1c. a pound. Recent snows have improved the sleighing in the lumber woods, but as a general thing sleighing is none too good throughout the country, and in some places it is reported very bad. The local demand for money is good and would no doubt be better if lenders were a little more inclined to let out money. Interest rates are firm and inclined to rise. Current bank rates run from 6½ to 8 per cent. Loans on farm property run from 7 to 8 per cent. Preparations are being made for a big week's business next week, between bonspiel and the conventions.

### Wheat.

The market fluctuates by cents or even quarter cents, but the actual change of prices is trifling. We quoted Fort William 64c. a month ago, 65½c. a fortnight ago, yesterday it had got a cent better, with one sale at 67c. The tendency is difficult to forecast, but even the present prices are due to small local orders, and too high for export business. There are rumors of injury to the French crop and something of the same kind about the central States, but these are too vague to have much influence on present quotations. Australia and Argentina have finished their harvests and report a full yield of good quality wheat.

In our last report we quoted Chicago May wheat 68½c., yesterday 69½c., to-day it is 68½c. and at Fort William 66½c.

Deliveries at country points continue light. It is safe to say that every bushel of wheat delivered at the elevators since new year has cost about 6 cents to take it in. Whatever may be the profits on an elevator in the busy season they are a losing concern in the dull time of winter. Will the Commission please make a note of it and suggest a remedy. The "spread" between local figures, 50 to 52 cents, with buyer's wages at 6 cents added, does not look very great for wheat that only brings 66 or 67c. at Fort William.

According to Bradstreet's report, the world's stock of wheat, in America, in Europe and afloat for Europe on Jan. 1st each year, for a series of years, are as follows:

	Bushels.
1900 .....	163,987,000
1899 .....	117,989,000
1898 .....	132,434,000
1897 .....	156,659,000
1896 .....	194,685,000
1895 .....	205,509,000
1894 .....	212,263,000
1893 .....	204,362,000

The stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on Feb. 3rd are estimated at 3,199,000 bushels. A year ago it was 2,022,000 bus. The stocks of wheat at Winnipeg, Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, and country points are approximately estimated and compared as follows:—

1900 .....	8,700,000 bushels
1899 .....	8,300,000 bushels
1898 .....	5,000,000 bushels

### Oats

Figures are practically unchanged. Prices now range 30c. to 32c. for car lots on the tracks at Winnipeg, according to quality. 25c. to 26c. at country points. Deliveries have been limited. The rise here has about reached its limit. No. 1 white from Edmonton, fit for seed, can be delivered in Winnipeg for 33c. on track.

### Barley.

Deliveries are still light. Car lots 28c. to 30c. for feed, 30c. to 33c. for malting sorts.

### Hay.

Good baled lots run \$5 to \$5.50 per ton. Loose hay on the market, much of it inferior, runs \$3 to \$4 per ton.

### Ground Feed.

The advance in coarse grains has raised prices. Oat chop is \$22, barley chop \$16.50, corn \$19, oil cake \$26 per ton.

### Flour and Millfeed.

The trade in flour is steady and prices unchanged.

Bran is now a dollar dearer and not too abundant at \$11 to \$11.50. Shorts \$12.50 to \$13. Oatmeal \$1.65 per sack of 80 lbs., but it may go a little higher in sympathy with the stiffer prices paid for oats.

### Horses.

Buyers are now looking after horses for the spring demand. A large business is expected, but not so large as that of last year. Prices will be, if anything, higher than last year. Heavy farm horses are worth \$125 to \$175 each, extra heavy teams \$350 to \$400 and up. Good roadsters of the right quality run up to \$200.

### Cattle.

The market for fat cattle is a little better than at last report, 4c. to 4½c. being the going price for good animals off the cars at Winnipeg. No general movement is reported as yet in the stocker trade, though one man is said to have rounded up some 400 head in anticipation of better prices than was general last spring.

Dressed beef is quoted at 6c. to 7c., according to quality. Frozen 5c. to 6c. Veal 7c. to 9c.

### Sheep.

Market nominal, no live stuff offering. 4c. for sheep, 4c. to 5c. for lambs. Dressed mutton brings 8c. to 9c.

### Hogs.

There is a good demand for all that are offering at 4½c. alive, off the cars at Winnipeg. Dressed pork is a quarter of a cent. better than at last report, this is in sympathy with a rise in price in Ontario. We quote 6c. to 6½c.

### Butter and Cheese.

Dairy Butter.—The stocks of all kinds of butter are not large, there is no accumulation and the receipts are not large, though they show some increase. Separator made butter in pound bricks of the choicest quality sell readily for 25c., the usual run go at 22c. to 23c. Tubs of separator made butter run up to 22c. Dairy rolls up to 19c. and dairy tubs up to 20c. Lower grades run down to 14c.

Cheese.—There is no change in the market. 13c. to 14c., according to quality. The stocks of cheese both in England and Canada are very small and the outlook is bright for good prices again next year.

### Poultry and Eggs.

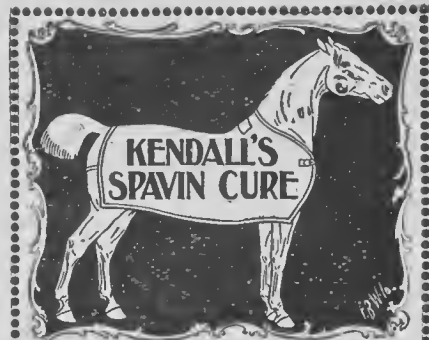
Stocks of poultry are getting pretty well cleaned up. Chickens are worth from 9c. to 10c. Ducks and geese 9c. to 10c. Turkeys 12c.

Eggs.—A larger supply of fresh eggs are coming in and dealers are selling them

for 21c. to 22c. On the local market strictly fresh gathered stock bring as high as 35c. Held stock is worth 18c. to 20c.

### Hides.

The market is off a little on account of the hides not being so good a quality at this time of the year. 6½c. to 7c. a pound are now the figures for frozen hides, with a tare of 5 lbs. Inspected hides bring 7½c. for No. 1.



**WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE**  
To This Man.

It may be worth a like sum or even more to you....

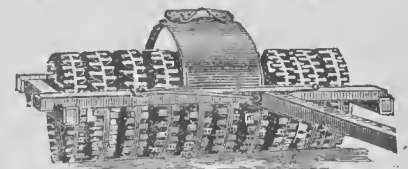
Fingal, Barnes Co., N. D., March 19, 1898.  
Dear Sirs:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure and think it a good Liniment. I have cured a Spavin on my best mare, and I would not take \$125 for her, which I offered for \$75 before. I will be pleased to have your book and receipts for this enclosed stamp, as I read on the cartoon.  
Truly yours, FRANK SMITH.  
Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mar. 6, '98.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.  
Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find a two-cent stamp for your valuable Horse Book. I had one but it is lost. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure without one failure in years, and consider it the best Liniment for man or beast in the market. Please send me the book as you advertise it on bottle, for horses. GEORGE BROWN.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the bunch and leaves no scar. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a Liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address  
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

**Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.**

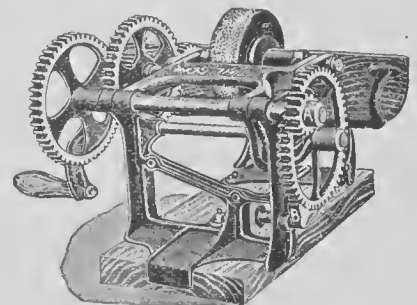
It is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere



**THE McCOLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.**

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil with out making a smooth, hard surface; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address—

**The H.P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.**



**AGENTS WANTED**  
for the

**Gem Sickle & Tool Grinder**

with Saw Gumming attachment. A necessity to every farmer. D. M. McMillan, Brandon, Man., sole agent for Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

**BOLE'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS.**



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

#### Address Wanted.

We are in receipt of a letter from James Henry Hendry, dated Feb. 11th, 1900, re his subscription. If he will kindly let us know his post office address we will reply to his letter.

#### Plans and Specifications.

Enquirer, Hilton, Man.: "If you have the plans and specifications and cost of R. J. Phin's house, given in your paper, please publish them."

Answer.—We haven't any.

#### Experience With Disc Plows Wanted.

R. C. Neish, Cannington Manor, Assa.: "I, and I am sure quite a number of your subscribers, would be interested to hear from those who have had experience with disc plows. I see no advertisement of them in your paper. Who handles them? We know of Mr. Bedford's report of them, but would like to hear more evidence."

#### Smoking Bacon.

Well Wisher, Silver Creek, Man.:—"Please tell me the best method of smoking bacon at this time of the year? What should I use to make smoke with? How long should I continue the process?"

Answer.—Your question is answered on page 12 of the Jan. 5th issue. Dry oak will make a good fire.

#### Should Prove all Crop Returns.

L. C., Saltcoats, Assa.: "I have often thought of writing The Farmer about farming matters and among other things of the Government's plan of taking the yield of grain in the Territories. The plan is all right if it is complied with correctly in every case, but I think there should be some way of proving all returns. The plan of granting certificates to those who operate farm engines I think is right and should be properly enforced and looked after. I think that every man who handles an engine should be thoroughly qualified to do so, in the interests of those who work about the machines."

#### Economical Feed Chopping.

W. Ashley & Sons, Glenboro, draw attention to a simple but very effective chopping arrangement now fitted up on their farm and recently tested with very satisfactory results. It is the invention of an engineer, previously in the employment of the C. P. R. shops at Winnipeg, but owing to illness is now an invalid seeking restored health in the country. It chops either grain or straw. It is worked by horse power and they say a small pony can do the work. As a fixture there is an overhead tumbling shaft operated by one pair plain spur and one pair bevelled cog wheels. But it could be made portable as well. The whole thing can be seen on the farm of Messrs. Ashley, near Glenboro, where we hope to examine it someday for ourselves.

# Harvesting Machinery

## FARM IMPLEMENTS.

AND

ONE  
GRADE  
ONLY,  
AND  
THAT  
THE  
BEST.

Send for our  
1900  
Illustrated  
Catalogue.

THE *Frost & Wood Company*  
LIMITED.

Winnipeg,  
Manitoba.

Increase in  
Business during  
1899 over  
\$1,800,000.00

ALEX. NAISMITH,  
President.

CHAS. D. KERR,  
Treasurer.

A. F. KEMPTON,  
Sec.-Manager.

Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.  
Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

## THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE - - WAWANESA, MAN.

A Fire Company  
insuring all classes  
of Farm Property at  
the lowest possible  
cost to the assured.  
Doing business under  
a charter from the  
Manitoba Govern-  
ment and a license  
from the Govern-  
ment of the N.  
W. T.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE FARMERS

STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

Insurance against Windstorms costs 25c. extra per  
each \$100 for three years.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Correspondence to the Sec.-Manager.



**SEND NO MONEY**

To quickly introduce our new brand of fine cigars, we offer these valuable premiums to new customers and agents.

**\$4.65**

Send your address and the name of your nearest express office and we ship you for examination all the articles here shown: One box, full size, regular weight, finest cigars; one genuine curb pattern, fire gilt chain; one beautiful Intaglio stone charm, with gold-finished mountings, and also one open-face gold-plated, handsomely engraved stem-wind and set watch, fitted with a genuine American model ruby-jewelled Springfield movement. You can easily sell the cigars alone for more than we ask for the entire lot, thus securing, absolutely free, a watch, chain and charm, sold daily for \$8.00 to \$10.00. We have such confidence in the merit of our cigars that we ask not one cent in advance. Call at your express office and carefully examine cigars, watch, chain and charm. Then, if satisfied that you are getting a wonderful bargain, pay the express agent \$4.65 and express charges, and the goods are yours. Agents can make big money handling these goods. Home Supply Co., Bo: NWF, Toronto, Can.

### Killing Lice on Cattle.

F. W. Brown, Plainview Stock Farm, Portage la Prairie, writes: "I have noticed several times the question asked how to get rid of lice on cattle and hogs. To me this is one of the easy things in raising stock. I take a pepper duster and dust finely powdered sulphur all over the animals, very little sulphur will go over each animal and it is cheap and sure for cattle. If the work is well done it will finish the lice for that season. For hogs take one part of machine oil, and one part of coal oil, well mix and apply with a stiff brush all over the hogs. By adding a little lamp black it will make them the color that all pigs should be."

### Conditions of Free Distribution.

Several correspondents ask fuller information regarding the further distribution of pure bred sires by the C. P. R. Application should be made to L. A. Hamilton, of the C. P. R. Land Department, Winnipeg. If you have influential friends it may be well to get from them a certificate that you are a proper person to be trusted with such a sire for free use among your neighbors for two years, after which the animal will be given you altogether if you have used him properly meantime. Mr. Hamilton will supply suitable applicants with a copy of the conditions on which the animal will be put in your possession.

### Making Cement Concrete.

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., writes: "Having received a letter asking the amount of cement required to put in a floor, and no doubt others will want to know, I would say that I used 15 barrels of Thorold cement in my piggery floor, 24x40 ft., and eight troughs. The troughs are half and half and fast to the floor. They are giving grand satisfaction, the pigs not being able to make the slightest mark in them. If anyone writes to the Estate of the late John Battle, Thorold, Ont., they will be sent a catalogue with full instructions how to make floors, troughs, etc., and the cement can be got from G. B. Housser & Co., Portage la Prairie, Man. Any man that can mix mortar for a mason can put in these floors, the main point is to ram well. In making the trough leave the corner of one end without driving the nails clear in, so as to draw them to get the box off. The core will come out, about three hours after making, to allow an inch of good cement to be put in bottom. I can make two a day with one box."

### Error in Percentages.

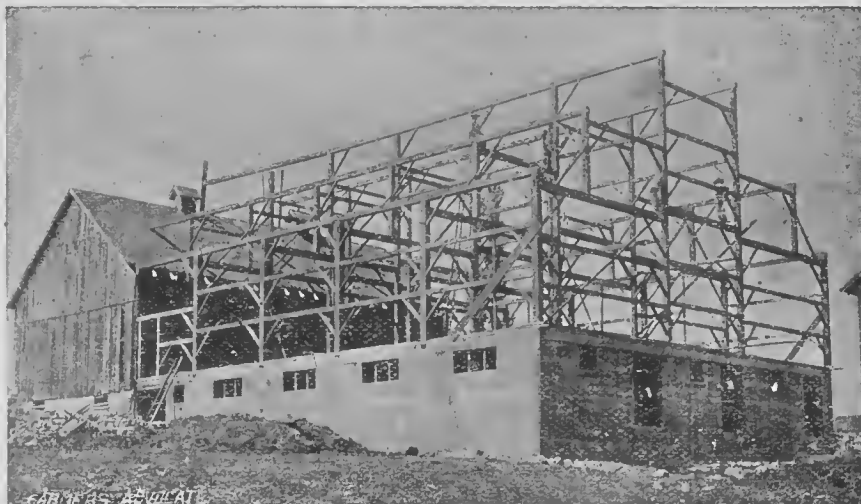
F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, sends us a correction in the percentages in his article on "The Value of the Prize Mutton at the Provincial Winter Show," which appeared on page 102 of the February 5th issue. The correction reached us too late to make it, and it is as follows:

See clause commencing "In order to sell them to the best trade, or in fact to any trade, nearly 40 per cent. of the dressed weight had to be trimmed away. Add to this the average shrinkage between live and dead weight of 44 per cent. and we have the total shrinkage between live weight and saleable flesh of 84 per cent." This should read 64 per cent. See second sentence below, which reads, "Who eventually loses this 64 per cent., which is at least 20 per cent. more than it should be? Certainly not the butchers, but the farmers. If our best farmers and feeders lose 20 per cent. by improper feed, what do the rank and file lose? Their loss is not because the animals are too fat, but because they are too thin, and have been improperly fed."

WORK  
DONE  
WITH

# THOROLD CEMENT

SPEAKS  
FOR  
ITSELF



Basement and Frame of Mr. J. A. James' Dairy Stock Barn, Nilestown, Ont.  
New portion, 72 x 60 ft. Walls 12 ft. high.

### WHAT MR. JAMES SAYS ABOUT THOROLD CEMENT.

Nilestown, Ont., September 7th, 1899.

Estate of John Battle, Thorold, Ont.:

Dear Sirs,—It is with pleasure that I testify to the good qualities of your Thorold Cement, having used it in building the concrete walls of my barn, size 72 x 60 ft. It turned out a splendid job, the walls being hard and dry, and I have no hesitation in recommending your Cement to those requiring its use.  
J. A. JAMES.

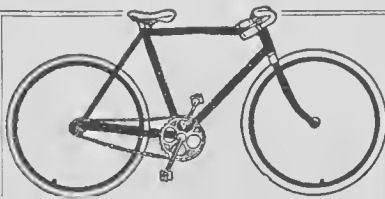
FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS—

ESTATE OF **JOHN BATTLE** THOROLD, ONT.

## You Will Be Surprised

to learn how cheap we are selling fencing this year considering the cost of wire. Better see about it before you buy. No other fences made of wire like ours. Put Page up with good end posts, it will stay there tight and nice.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd)**  
Walkerville, Ont.



### BOYD'S SWELL "FLYER"

1900 MODEL. New ideas, new design, 1 1/2 in. tubing, flush joints, Springfield one-piece cranks, high grade in every detail. Fitted with Victor tires, \$35.00; with Morgan & Wright tires, \$37.50; with Dunlop tires, \$40.00. Men's, 22 and 24 inch; Ladies', 20 and 22 inch frames. Black and maroon. Any gear.

TO INTRODUCE these Bicycles, we will ship a sample, collect on delivery with privilege of examination, on receipt of \$1.00. The \$1.00 is as a guarantee of Express charges and is deducted from the bill; you pay the Express Agent the balance due us.

WE OFFER splendid chance to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of cash or outright gift of one or more wheels, according to the work done for us.

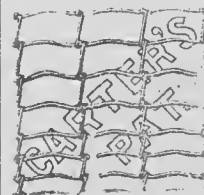
WHEELS SLIGHTLY USED, \$8.00 to \$25.00.  
Price lists free. Secure agency at once.

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For sale near Silver Plains, Man., on N. P. Ry., about one mile from station, 24 miles from Winnipeg. Everything in good order. For particulars write—

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To the first ten purchasers of a ton of superior coil steel wire a complete outfit will be given free, value \$15. Price of wire, \$4.25 per cwt., or same price as barbed wire.

FRED SMITH, Brandon.  
Box 178.

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Have you payments to make the Dominion Government for Land, Interest, Rents, &c.

Save Money by using **SCRIP** instead of CASH. We can supply you at a big DISCOUNT. Write us for particulars.

**W. H. SPROULE & CO.,**  
Real Estate and Financial Brokers,  
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## Best Timber in Speight Wagons.

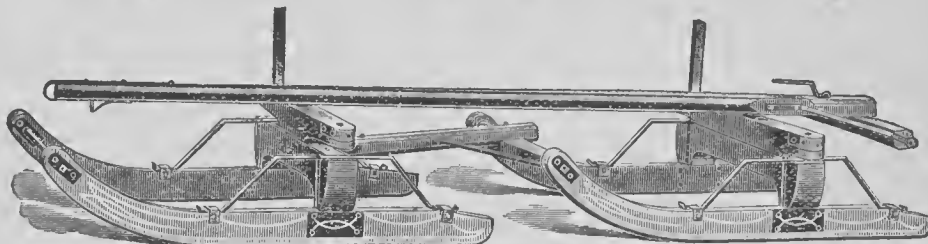
# The Speight One-Beam Bob-Sleigh

For general use in Manitoba, N. W. T. and northern part of Ontario. Furnished with regular bolsters; 38½, 40 or 42½ inches between stakes, or with log bunks and clevises.

2 in. Runner	2½ in. Steel or Cast Shoe	6 ft. long
2½ " "	3 " " "	6 " "
3 " " "	3 " " "	6 " "

Improved with Cast Channel Shoe projecting on each side of runner, protecting the woods and bolts.

Whiffletrees, Doubletrees and Neckyoke extra.



J.L. JONES ENG. CO. TORONTO.

THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.

Dealers should write us for Catalogue and Prices.

## Unsatisfactory Business.

One of our Shorthorn Breeders writes: "The Shorthorn breeders the world over are having a rich harvest, prices being well up and trade brisk, in fact, at the present time in Ontario prices are booming, any thing and everything finding a market at good figures. In this province the opposite state of things prevails at the present time. The pure bred stock business is completely paralyzed. One year ago nearly a score of our breeders were in Ontario spending money freely for the improvement of their herds; at the present time some of these same men are considering the question of calling a public sale for the dispersion of their herds. Shorthorn cattle can be purchased at from 25 to 40 per cent. less money than cattle of as good quality can be had for in the east. We believe the action of the C. P. R. in going into the free distribution business is largely responsible for this. We understand the C. P. R. only intend distributing free about 80 more bulls, but whilst there will be but 80 bulls distributed free there will be at least 500 men hoping that they will be among the lucky ones and will not purchase while there is any chance of getting one free. If the C. P. R. have determined to distribute a certain number of bulls throughout this province, let them do so at once, or at least, make public the names of those to whom they intend extending their generosity, then let that end the matter and possibly trade in pure bred stock will once more assume its normal condition."

## Wellman's Fyfe vs. Ladoga.

Tenderfoot, Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "I would be very much pleased to learn through The Farmer the difference in value, if any, between Wellman's Fyfe and Ladoga wheat."

Answer.—D. L. Wellman is a progressive farmer down in Minnesota, who many years ago selected from his wheat field what he regarded as a superior sample, much for the same reason as Professor Robertson wants our own people to select choice single plants for future propagation. This sample he carefully reproduced, giving it the best chances he could, and so maintaining the high quality of the parent stock, which was "Scotch," or as we call it, Red Fyfe. This variety now stands among the very highest in the tests annually made on our experimental stations.

Ladoga is a bearded variety imported many years ago from Russia in the hope that it would prove about 10 days earlier in this country than Red Fyfe. It has proved a few days earlier, but its yield has always been away below that of Red Fyfe. In fact it has dropped out of the list of yields for the last year or two that are

worth taking any account of. Our latest reference to it is for the crop of 1896 at Brandon, when it crawled down to 18 bus. 15 lbs., grown in 109 days; while old Red River in 118 days made 28 bus. 10 lbs., Red Fyfe, 119 days, 26 bus. 40 lbs., and Wellman's Fyfe, 116 days, 26 bus. 10 lbs. Ladoga stood 36th in a list of 40 reported on that year.

No skilled botanist expects early varieties to give the same yields as late ones and if Ladoga had no other fault than its light yield it might still be worth using for late districts. But unfortunately it makes bread so red in color as to put it quite outside the list of commercial wheats. No miller who has ground it once will ever buy it again, as its outturn is more like rye bread than a pure wheat loaf. A new importation from Russia was made by the U.S. government last year, which we expect will go the same road as our own Ladoga. It has, when tried in the States, with Manitoba seed, made a more worthless record than even here.

## Sub-Surface Packer.

H. H. G., Oak Lake, Man., writes:—"Now is the time for farmers to be thinking over spring work and getting everything put in shape, also about the new machinery which will have to be bought. The cultivation of the land should also come in for some consideration. What are we to do with the land in the spring, harrow it or not? The land around here is on the light side and when the spring winds come the land begins to blow away and the more you harrow it the worse it blows. I would like to know if the sub-surface packer would help our land any. I have heard considerable about this piece of machinery and would like to hear from some of your readers who have had experience with it. Does it help to keep the moisture in spring plowed land?"

Answer.—On very light soil it is doubtful if the sub-surface packer will give equal results with heavier land. However, both for spring and other plowing it is claimed for it that it packs the lower layers of soil so that the moisture is held in and leaves the surface rough to more readily stand the action of the wind.

Last season was not a favorable one for a thorough trial of the sub-surface packer, nevertheless we would be pleased to have the experience of those who have tried them.

## The J. I. Case Threshing Outfits.

Reserved, McLachlan, Man.: "I would you kindly let me know if the J. I. Case complete traction threshing outfit is considered a first-class one? 2. Has the blower anything to do with throwing over grain? 3. Does the J. I. Case compare

favorably with other makes of outfits as regards saving grain?"

Answer.—1. Yes, in every respect. This company are the largest manufacturers of threshing outfits in the United States. Everything that goes into their machines is tested in their own laboratory and nothing but the best material is used and the best labor employed, therefore, their machines have a wearing quality generally admitted to be equalled by none. Their engine is superior as a straw-burner.

2. The blower has nothing to do with throwing over grain.

3. Yes. The thrasher is a simply constructed machine and good threshers claim they can thresh as many bushels in a day, just as clean and waste as little grain as any machine on the market. The choice of a threshing machine is something like the choosing of a wife, each man selects according to his fancy and then he has the best there is to be had.

I know my hand may never reap its sowing,  
And yet some other may;  
And I may never even see it growing—  
So short my little day.

Still I must sow—though I go forth weeping,  
I cannot, dare not stay,  
God grant a harvest! though I may be  
sleeping,  
Under the shadows grey.

In business, three things are necessary—  
knowledge, temper and time.

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NEW "LIGOWO" OAT



## NEW SEED OATS

THAT WILL MAKE

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NEW IMPROVED

## "LIGOWO" OAT

THE HEAVIEST CROPPER KNOWN

Yielded 100 bush. 20 lbs. per acre at Brandon  
Experimental Farm in 1899.

The Improved "Ligowo" Oat is a large, plump, white variety, with a branching head and stiff straw, a vigorous grower, very prolific, and exceedingly early. It has been grown and tested at all the Experimental Farms, and has given as a result of four years' trial an average crop of 64 BUSH., 6 LBS. PER ACRE. With such favorable results as above reported by the Dominion Experimental Farms, we were induced to procure a supply of seed stock from the original source in France, and now offer for the first time the Improved Ligowo Oats grown from imported stock. Price per lb., 25c.; 5 lbs. for \$1 (post-paid);  $\frac{1}{2}$  bush., \$1.25; bush., \$2.00; 5 bush. lots and over, \$1.90 per bush.; bags, 20c. each extra.

## NEW "SENSATION" OAT

Very large Grain, Best Quality, Strong Straw

It is impossible to over-estimate the good qualities of this New White Branching Oat. It has been grown in this vicinity the past year with extraordinary results. The grain is of good size, the hulls are thin, and the kernel is the largest in proportion to the size of the oat we have yet seen,

making it the best variety grown for feeding and milling purposes. The Sensation stools out well, and the straw is very strong, and does not lodge, even when others with a less weight of head go down. It is a very vigorous grower, quite noticeably so when seen growing beside other varieties. It is bound to take a leading place, and will, no doubt, become a very popular variety. Price per lb., 15c.; 4 lbs., 50c. (post-paid); bush., \$1; 5 bush. lots, 95c. per bush.; 10 bush. lots and over, 90c. per bush.; bags, 20c. each extra.

## IMPROVED "AMERICAN" OAT

This splendid oat has already proved itself to be entitled to rank among the very first and best varieties. It is a heavy growing strong strawed variety, and is of such vigorous constitution as to be almost proof against rust and other diseases. The grain is large, white, thin hulled, and in every respect first-class. Price per bush., 75c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 70c. per bush.; 10 bush. lots and over, 65c.; bags, 20c. each extra.

## SELECTED "BLACK TARTARIAN" OAT

It is extremely hardy, grows with vigor and rapidity, stands well, and adapts itself to almost any soil. Grain very black, large and plump. Our seed is grown from imported stock. Price per bush., 70c.; 5 bush. lots, 65c. per bush.; 10 bush. lots and over, 60c. per bush.; bags, 20c. each extra.

**STOCKS** of these new and improved oats are limited; order early and avoid disappointment. The bushel prices are for shipment from Toronto.

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TORONTO, Ont.



### Manitoba Winter Institute Meetings.

Owing to the change in the Government the institute meetings usually held during the month of January were delayed until the new Minister of Agriculture became familiar with the work of the department. The following meetings have recently been announced:—

Charles Braithwaite, Provincial Weed Inspector, and J. J. Rooney, Culross, will address meetings at the following points: Deloraine, 7.30 p.m., Feb. 26. Cartwright, 2.00 p.m., Feb. 27. Pilot Mound, 2.00 p.m., Feb. 28. Manitou, 2.00 p.m., Mar. 1. Nelson, 2.30 p.m., Mar. 2. S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian, and another gentleman, will speak at: Elkhorn, 2.00 p.m., Feb. 27. Arrow River, 2.00 p.m., Feb. 28. Virden, 2.00 p.m., Mar. 1. Oak Lake, 7.00 p.m., Mar. 1. Bradwardine, 2.00 p.m., Mar. 2. Rapid City, 2.00 p.m., Mar. 5. Birtle, 8.00 p.m., Mar. 6. A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, and C. Braithwaite will speak at: Melita, 2.00 p.m., Mar. 6. Hartney, 2.00 p.m., Mar. 7. Pipestone, 2.00 p.m., Mar. 8. Reston, 2.00 p.m., Mar. 9. Meetings at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Wawanesa, Blyth, Rosser, Posen, Bird's Hill, Morris, St. Jean and Emerson will be arranged later. Some of the speakers from the east attending the stock breeders' meetings may remain over to give a few lectures.

### Growing Brome Grass.

By Wm. Langrish, Valley Farm, Oxbow, Assa.

I have seen many inquiries in The Farmer lately re the sowing and growing of Brome grass, and it has occurred to me that perhaps my experience may be of some assistance to my brother farmers who contemplate trying this valuable grass the coming spring. Two years ago I purchased 50 lbs. of seed in Toronto, and with that amount seeded six acres of land, at the rate of little more than 8 lbs. to the acre—the Experimental Farms advise 12 or 14 lbs. to the acre. In my case the 8 lbs. proved sufficient, as the resulting crop was quite thick enough. As the land was very rich and had previously been summer fallowed, I sowed 2 bus. to the acre of oats with the grass. Now, as the oat crop was exceptionally heavy, more than half lodged and what was standing was fully six feet high, I expected that such a growth of straw would kill out or smother the grass, but was agreeably surprised, after cutting the oats, to see the grass strong and healthy looking, and last year the spots where the oats were lodged the worst had the heaviest and best grass. From this I am satisfied that those who have good land, well prepared, will not do wrong in sowing their grass with a nurse crop.

Now a few words re the sowing of the grass. I suppose in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the seed is sown broadcast, and I believe there are special seeders sold for this purpose. Now I think the broadcast or surface sowing a big mistake,

# Seeds

**FIELD** We have the Field varieties that you want, both in cereals and grasses.

**GARDEN FLOWER** Garden, Vegetable and Flower Seeds are a new department with us this year, but it is complete with a selected stock of choice varieties

We want to send our **CATALOGUE** to every home in Manitoba and the Territories. It will be issued shortly.

**SEND US YOUR NAME AND WE WILL MAIL IT TO YOU.**

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P.O. Box 147, BRANDON, MAN.

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Thousands of gardeners depend on Ferry's Seeds every year and never suffer disappointment. Cheap substitutes bring loss, not paying crops. It pays to pay a little more for FERRY'S SEEDS. Five cents per paper everywhere, and always worth it. Always the Best. 1900 Seed Annual free. D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

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Fine Sample,  
\$12.50 per 100 lbs.

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These seeds are strictly fresh, and are imported direct from the largest seed growers. We carry the **Largest Stock** of seeds in the Northwest. Send name and address for our

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For sale, 600 bushels Banner Oats, from imported seed. 40c. per bushel. Bags extra. Apply,

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16 cents per lb., free by mail.  
10 cents per lb., purchaser paying freight.

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I can offer you at reasonable prices the best and hardiest you can obtain.

Write for list to

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100 lbs. or over - 11 cents per lb.  
Less than 100 lbs. - 12%  
1,000 lbs. or over, price on application.

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## BROME GRASS SEED.

I have 6,000 lbs. of good Brome Grass Seed for sale. Farmers requiring any should write me for price early, as it will soon go.

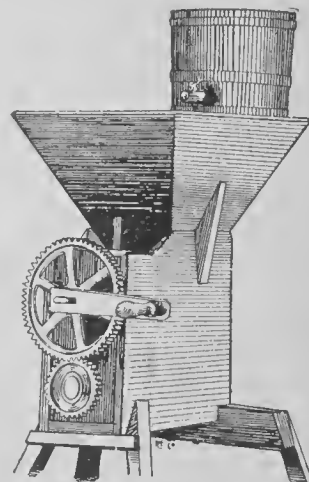
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FOR SALE.

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A Machine for Pickling Wheat and other Grains.



As grain which contains smut is unfit for seed, and must be treated with a solution of Bluestone or Formalin to destroy the growth of fungi before it can be used for seed purposes, I claim that my invention facilitates the treatment of the grain with this solution in a thorough, complete and satisfactory manner. It is no experiment—a tried machine of three seasons. It has a double screw, one passing the grain through, the other bringing it back, thereby insuring the treatment of every berry. No other machine on the market has a double screw. Capacity 40 bus. per hour. Write for further information and prices to

**ROBERT DAVIDSON, CARBERRY, MAN.**

as the seed being light, much of it does not get covered and does not germinate, or perhaps germinates after a shower of rain and the surface of the land drying up, it dies before more moisture falls. This accounts for the 12 or 14 lbs. of seed being required to the acre. My plan is to put it in two inches deep with a drill on well prepared soil, when every seed will produce a plant, and 8 lbs. to the acre will be sufficient.

I met with a lot of trouble at first, the drills were continually choking and stopping, and I almost despaired of sowing it that way, but I afterwards hit upon a plan which worked admirably. I will try and explain it, as I think this will be useful to many others. I first took a narrow strip of board, about 1½ inches in width, and in length 6 inches less than the inside of the seeder box, through this at every 6 inches I drove a 3 in. nail, from near the centre of the strip I attached loosely with a small bolt an upright piece 1 in. thick, 2 in. wide and about 2 ft. long. This upright was again loosely bolted to the side of the box near the top edge and coming about a foot above the box served as a handle to move the strip below, and so kept the seed constantly stirred. I had to cut a hole in the seeder lid, but on a calm day this could be removed. A boy worked the handle while I drove, and though I watched carefully not another drill stopped running. A piece of lath should be tacked across the inside of the box about one foot from each end, to keep the ends of the long strip down in place and the box should not be more than half full of seed. My grass last year was nearly six feet high and very heavy. Professor Fletcher remarked at his weed lecture at Oxbow that it was the finest he had seen last year.

### Legal Decisions.

At a recent County Court held at Selkirk by Judge Prendergast, a lien note ease was tried, which is of interest to farmers. R. B. Cummings sued J. H. Clouston on what is commonly called a "lien note," given by Clouston as part payment for a threshing machine sold him by J. Ritchie, of Stonewall, who endorsed the note for value to Cummings before maturity. His Honor holds that the document is a mere agreement and not a promissory note and that the plaintiff acquired no rights against defendant by the mere endorsement. He accordingly non-suits the plaintiff, with costs in favor of defendant.

Judge Killam has given his decision on a case. Alexander v. The Kemnay Farmers' Elevator Co., in favor of the defenders with costs. Alexander stored damp wheat with the defenders, which came out in bad shape and he wanted the elevator company to shoulder the loss.

### A New Variety of Mixed Farming

In the neighboring State of Minnesota there have been several experiments made with a mixed crop of wheat and flax. Andrew Boss, foreman at the State Experiment Farm, has had under his eye for years past fields sown in this way and reports the results as very satisfactory. In every case the wheat seemed to be benefited by the flax. The straw was brighter in color and remarkably free from rust. Both wheat and flax showed plump, heavy grain of good color and weeds were kept down. Flax, ¾ bus. and wheat ¾ bus. made the most profitable seeding. They are easily separated in the threshing.

"The wages of sin is death," and the pay car gets around on schedule time at that.

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offered to you for roofs or siding. Impervious to water; affected neither by heat nor frost, fire-proof; easily put on. Seven years' experience have proved its staying quality. Grand testimonials from all quarters. Enamel paint for preserving tin and shingles. Guaranteed. Send for sample and price. Don't forget stamp.

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Richest gifts are those we make,  
Dearer than the love we take  
That we give for love's own sake.

Hands that ope but to receive  
Empty close; they only live  
Richly who can richly give.

He who, giving, does not crave  
Likest is to Him who gave  
Life itself the loved to save.

—John G. Whittier.

### A Hustler.

It was prophesied when Ellis Ripley married pretty Eunice Dryden that he would "make things lively" on the old Dryden place, for the young couple were to live on the old and neglected farm that had come to Eunice from her inefficient and shiftless father, who had never, so his neighbors said, been "cut out for a farmer."

When it came into the possession of Eunice there was a mortgage of a thousand dollars on it, and it would take almost that much more to "put it into shape," as Ellis said. It was agreed that Ellis was just the man to put the farm "into shape," and he began doing so the very day after he and Eunice were married. There had not been any wedding journey. This was a little disappointing to Eunice, although she did not say so. So they had remained at home, and Ellis had begun active work on the farm the day after the wedding. Ellis had brought no less than 35 head of stock to the farm, including 18 cows, for it was his intention to establish a milk route. This made it necessary for him to employ two hired men, who were, of course, boarded on the farm.

Ellis and his men were up at half-past 3 in the morning, and Eunice was compelled to rise at 4 in order to get breakfast for the men before they started out with the milk. On their return there would be a wagon load of milk cans to be washed. This was rough and hard work to which Eunice was entirely unaccustomed, but she did it bravely and uncomplainingly, although there was always a pain in her back and she felt faint from weariness when the disagreeable task was completed. The old house was large and required constant work to keep it in the spotless state of order to which Ellis had been accustomed in his own home. His mother was a famous housekeeper, and Ellis had inherited many of his "hustling" traits from her. She was a remarkably robust and ambitious woman, who had well earned the reputation of being a "driver." Eunice, on the other hand, was small and delicate, and she had never been accustomed to hard work. With all of his failings, Eunice's father had always been considerate of her not very strong constitution, and he had always urged her to "let things go" and not work beyond her strength. "What's the sense of slaving a body's life away?" he would say in his soft spoken, drawling tone. "Take it easy, Eunice, take it easy. It will be all the same in a hundred years from now."

But Ellis Ripley had no patience with this easy-going sort of philosophy. He had never "taken it easy" himself, and he had no intention of admonishing others to do so. He was of a strong and vigorous temperament that rejoiced in work, and nothing irritated him so much as idleness. He had not the least thought of being unkind, and he had been so accustomed to seeing his

robust mother and equally vigorous sisters plodding away from morning until night, without complaint, that it never occurred to him that Eunice might be working beyond her strength.

One evening in May, Ellis said, "See here, Eunice, I have been thinking of something. Here we have this big house with half a dozen rooms that we never use. Why can't we turn them to account by taking five or six summer boarders? There's money in summer boarders if one manages right. Mother took half a dozen one summer and she made a good hundred dollars out of them."

"I am afraid that I would not know how to manage a summer boarding house as well as your mother, Ellis." "O, nonsense! you'd get along all right. You are a good cook and mother could give you lots of hints in regard to what summer people like. I guess that mother would even be willing to come over and stay a week and start you off all right after the boarders came." Eunice's heart sank. The thought of being under the tutelage of Ellis' mother for even a week was more than she could bear, and she made haste to say:

"Oh, I guess it would be better for me to start myself off, if I undertook anything of that kind." "Well, supposing we try it. Summer boarders are not much trouble. You know that they are out of the house about all of the time, and about all you would have to do would be to cook for them. And they say that it isn't much more trouble to cook for ten than for five." "It is not true," replied Eunice. "And it is certainly more trouble and work to wash dishes and make beds and wash towels and bedding for ten than it is for five," then, noting the look of disappointment and irritation on her husband's face, Eunice said quickly: "But I am willing to try it, Ellis. I am as anxious as you are to get the mortgage off the farm and the place in as good condition as it was when my grandfather owned it."

"That's right," said Ellis, heartily. "I'll never rest until I make this old place one of the finest farms in the county. It can be done, but it will take a pile of work to do it. And when it is done we will take things a little easy. I will send an advertisement for city boarders to one of the papers tomorrow, and we will go right to work getting things ready for them. We can make it pay."

A party of six "summer boarders" arrived at the farm the second week in June, to remain until the middle of September, and Eunice began the task of caring for them. Ellis had met her suggestion that a girl be hired to assist her with the remark or objection that a girl would "take away so much of the profit," and Eunice had not urged the matter. Her guests were rather exacting, and they did not do many things that they might have done to lighten the labors of the always-tired woman in the small, hot and inconvenient kitchen. The little call bell in the rooms of the boarders

was continually ringing for Eunice to perform some service that the guests might so easily have performed for themselves. Not once during the entire summer did one of them deign to get a pitcher of water for his or her own room.

It was a very hot and dry summer that dragged wearily to its close. It seemed unending to the over-worked and careworn Eunice, shut up in her little kitchen during all of her working hours, and dragging herself up to her bed at 10 o'clock at night, too tired to sleep. There had been a profit of about \$150, every cent of which went into the bank as a part of the first payment on the mortgage. Ellis congratulated Eunice on her success, and particularly on the fact that she had given such satisfaction to her guests that they had engaged their rooms for another summer. Eunice smiled wanly and made no reply to the congratulations of her husband.

During the winter her baby was born—a delicate, fretful little girl, who required almost constant care. Eunice had the help of a strong and capable girl for four weeks after the birth of the baby, and then Ellis said frankly that he could not afford to hire the girl any longer, and she returned to her home. His mother boasted that she had prepared dinner for ten harvest hands and made 15 pounds of butter the day her first baby was three weeks old, and Ellis felt that he had been very generous to employ help in the house for four weeks after his baby was born. He felt disappointed because the baby had not been a boy, and because it was so delicate. A sickly child was, he said, "an awful drag on a man." He had the feeling of impatience and irritation that strong and well men sometimes feel for the weak and sickly, and it annoyed him to see Eunice looking so "kind o' washed out," as he expressed it.

His mother, with a singular lack of insight and sympathy, attributed Eunice's weak and delicate appearance to "lack of spirit." "If she would just rouse up and develop some spirit, she would gain color and strength." She hasn't the spirit of a mouse," said Ellis' mother, thinking that Eunice had gone out to the chicken house for some eggs, when she was really in the next room and heard every word her mother-in-law said.

"It is true," said Eunice to herself with the flush of indignation still on her face. "I haven't any spirit. Ellis' mother has told the simple truth. I have been a poor, weak, spiritless creature, deserving of the contempt in which my husband's mother holds me. My husband himself is losing his respect for me because of my lack of spirit."

She sat for a long time beside the bed on which her baby lay asleep, looking into the little one's face and coming slowly to a fixed resolution, the making of which brought the color to her cheeks and a light to her blue eyes. When she left the room it was with

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½ & 1 lb Lead Packets - 3 & 5 lb Tins.

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her head held erect and a quick, firm step. Her mother-in-law was sitting by a window sewing. Eunice went to a closet and brought out her jacket and hat.

"Will you look after the baby if she

awakens before I get back?" said Eunice. "I am going to walk over to the Bartley farm. I will not be gone long." Mrs. Ripley looked up quickly, surprised at the firm and decided note in Eunice's voice. She

noted also the color in her cheek and the bright light in her eye.

"Why don't you have Ellis hitch up one of the horses for you? It is a good mile over to the Bartleys." "I know it, but the

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**AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, - - \$180,000.00.**

Divided into shares of \$1.00 each, of which 100,000 shares are offered for public subscription. (Each subscriber of twenty shares to be furnished a twenty dollar knitting machine free to work for the Syndicate and to share in the net profits of all goods made.)

**PRESIDENT: A. W. HAYBURY, Esq., M.D., Toronto. DIRECTORS: P. J. M. HORROCKS, Esq., Consumers' Gas Company, Toronto; H. M. HARDY, Esq., Toronto; J. H. HUNTER, Esq., Toronto. BANKERS: THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, Toronto, Ont. SOLICITORS: GIBSON ARNOLDI & CO., Toronto, Ont. TRUSTEE AND TRANSFER AGENT: STUART S. ARNOLDI, Esq., North British and Mercantile Co., Toronto.**

## WORK FOR YOU WINTER AND SUMMER.

Read Carefully and Become a Shareholder.

This Syndicate has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing knitted goods cheaper than any existing company, to keep down prices, and to oppose the large knitting combines and companies which have joined hands to raise prices. To do this successfully it will be necessary to get yarn at the first cost and to manufacture the goods with the least possible expense. Therefore—

1. The Syndicate will manufacture its own yarn and machines for which it has a mill and every facility.

2. The Syndicate will have all goods made by shareholders knitting at their own homes.

and besides paying for the work when sent in will semi-annually divide with its working

shareholders the net profits from the sale of all goods made by its shareholders.

4. The Syndicate will sell all goods made by its working shareholders.

5. To each subscriber of twenty \$1.00 shares the Syndicate gives free a twenty dollar Knitting Machine to keep, and also supplies each working shareholder, free of charge, full directions, samples and yarn to make the goods.

To become a shareholder, a worker, the owner of one of the machines, to be paid for the work you do, and also to participate in the equal division of the net profits, you have only to become a member of the Syndicate and take twenty \$1.00 shares which will cost you twenty dollars.

is to manufacture its own yarns and knitting machines and supply these machines and yarns to its shareholders FREE. By this plan it can readily be seen that the Syndicate will not only benefit its shareholders by way of dividends, but it will be the source of a regular employment and income at their homes. The Syndicate is fully prepared to keep its shareholders supplied with yarns for doing the various kinds of work required, and it is also in a position to dispose of all goods knitted from these yarns through large jobbers and to the general trade as fast as it is sent in by its shareholders.

We have a factory for the purpose of manufacturing machines and yarn only. All knitted goods being made by our shareholders at their own homes, no knitting being done on the premises. It will be seen that to manufacture goods on so large a scale it would be necessary to have a number of knitting factories, which would mean the investment of thousands of dollars, besides taxes, insurance and interest on same. We can, therefore, not only manufacture goods cheaper and in larger quantities, but down the Combines and pay our shareholders a handsome dividend semi-annually.

**THE MACHINE** The Syndicate furnishes a high speed family seamless knitting machine, and will last a lifetime with ordinary usage. In fact the Syndicate will guarantee the machine for twenty years. It will knit from the finest imported yarns to the coarsest of Canadian wool yarn the same as hand work, but eighty times faster. With each machine a full outfit is sent, together with a supply of yarn to commence at once. The guide accompanying machine is so plain and the operation so simple that any one of ordinary intelligence can make any of the knitted goods required by the Syndicate such as Gents' Socks, Ladies' Stockings, Golf and Bicycle Hose, Knickers, Leggings and Toques for Children.

**THE PRICES** The Syndicate pays for knitting these goods are:—Socks, \$5.00 per 100 pairs; Ladies' Stockings, \$10.00 per 100 pairs; Gents' Golf and Bicycle Hose complete, \$10.00 per 100 pairs; Leggings and Footless Bicycle Hose, \$5.00 per 100 pairs; fine Toques, \$5.00 per 100. All these goods are quickly made on the machine and at these prices any person willing to work can make good pay, much more than clerking in store, working in shop or laboring on farm. Shareholders can devote all or part of their time knitting, but at all times they are expected to work for the interests of the Syndicate.

**WHO CAN JOIN.** All persons willing to accept and honestly knit the yarn entrusted to them, and to return made goods promptly to the Syndicate.

**WHAT YOU MUST DO TO JOIN.** Each person desiring to become a shareholder of stock, participating in the semi-annual dividends, and to do knitting for the Syndicate, receiving pay as fast as work is sent in,—must cut out the following APPLICATION FORM, sign their name to it, fill in address and reference, and enclose it with Express or Post Office Money Order for \$20.00 to the Syndicate's Secretary, Stuart S. Arnoldi, 26 Wellington Street, Toronto, Ontario, to whom all money orders are to be made payable.

### APPLICATION FORM FOR STOCK AND MACHINE.

STUART S. ARNOLDI, Trustee and Transfer Agent, 26 Wellington Street, TORONTO, ONT.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you herewith \$20.00 in FULL PAYMENT for twenty shares of stock (subject to no other calls), in The People's Knitting Syndicate, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, and one of your machines, with samples, instructions and yarn, which I wish sent me as soon as possible to enable me to begin work for the Syndicate at once upon receipt of same. The said stock to entitle me to participate in the semi-annual dividends of the Syndicate in addition to being paid cash on delivery for all the Knitting I do for the Syndicate.

Name your nearest Express Office:

Your Name.....

Post Office.....

Name Reference, Mr.....

Mention this paper.

Winnipeg Nor'-West Farmer,

Address .....

Owing to the large number of applications already pouring in, the number of shares has been limited to twenty for each subscriber.

## SUBSCRIPTION LISTS CLOSE IN THIRTY DAYS.

walk will do me good. I have not been outside of the gate for two weeks, and I would rather walk. Tell Ellis where I have gone if he comes in and asks for me."

Ellis came in a few minutes after his wife had gone out, and his mother said, "Eunice has gone over to the Bartleys." "Gone over to the Bartleys?" said Ellis, in a tone of surprise. "What in the world has she gone there for?" "I do not know. She said she was going, and I didn't ask her any questions. She seemed to me to be considerably wrought up over something, and not a bit like herself."

It was Susan, the eldest daughter of the Bartley family, who had worked for Eunice when her baby was born. Susan was a faithful and competent girl, and Eunice knew that she was seeking a situation because she was not needed at home. When Eunice returned home she said calmly, in reply to the inquiring look in the faces of her husband and his mother, "I went over to the Bartleys to see if I could get Susan to come and work for me. The baby needs me nearly all of the time and I am away behind in all my sewing and housework. Moreover, there is quite as much need of two women to do the work in the house as there is of three men to do the outside work. I propose to keep Susan right along, particularly if those summer boarders are coming back, which they will not do if the baby and I are not stronger than we are now."

There was something in Eunice's voice that caused both Ellis and his mother to look at her in surprise. She spoke in a perfectly calm and matter-of-fact way, as if there were nothing at all out of the ordinary in the course she had taken. Her eye met the eye of her husband as she spoke, but it was he and not she who winced, and she gave no sign of being in the least disturbed by the look of stern disapproval in the face of her husband's mother.

Ellis was about to speak, when Eunice said, "I do not ask you to hire a girl, Ellis. I am going to hire the girl myself. I am to get next week the \$200 due me from my grandfather's estate, and I tell you right now, Ellis, that that money is not going into the bank in your name. It will go in the bank in my name and I shall use it as I see fit. None of it will be wasted. I shall never work in the future as I have worked in the past year if that mortgage is never paid. I owe my little delicate, sickly baby all the love and care I can give it, for I am perfectly sure now that it would never have been the frail little mortal that it is if I had not sinfully overworked before it was born. I shall try to atone to it in the future for the wrong I did it in the past."

"I did all of my own work when I had five children," said Ellis' mother, severely. "And I never—" "I care nothing at all for what you did," interrupted Eunice, with such an unexpected display of spirit that both her husband and her mother-in-law looked at her in amazement. "You were a stronger woman than I am or than I am ever likely to be. Hereafter I shall gauge my work by the standard of my own strength. I heard you tell my husband that I had no spirit. It was true, but it will never be true again. You will find hereafter that my spirit is equal to your own."

The baby cried in the next room and Eunice went in to soothe the child. Ellis and his mother looked at each other in silence for a moment. Then Mrs. Ripley said, "Quite a tempest in a teapot. I guess she will get over it soon." Ellis shook his head and said, "She will not." Then he dazed his mother by adding, "I don't know that I want her to. I guess she hit the nail on the head by a good deal that she said, that's what I guess."

Supper was ready when Ellis returned to the house, and when they were seated at the table Ellis asked, without a trace of resentment in his voice, "When is Susan coming

to work for you?" "To-morrow," replied Eunice, looking up in surprise, for she had been expecting an angry outburst. She almost dropped the cup she held from her hand when Ellis said, "I must say, Eunice, that it is time that you had her or someone else to help you. You look completely tired out, and I want you to keep Susan right along."

Headless of the presence of her mother-in-law and of the hired men at the table, Eunice ran around to where Ellis sat and threw her arms around his neck and kissed him, while her eyes filled with tears, and she said, brokenly, "Why, Ellis! Ellis! I was afraid that—that—you would—" she broke down utterly and hid her face on his breast, crying softly.

"Come, come, Eunice," said Ellis, huskily, and with a suggestion of tears in his own voice. "It is all right. We'll start over again and we will both do a little less hustling and get more enjoyment out of life. I guess, after all, that the Lord didn't put me into this world to be nothing but a 'husler'."—Morris Wade, in American Agriculturist.

### Did You Ever Listen, Brother?

Did you ever listen, brother, to the music of the rill,  
As it sang in happy cadence, dancing gaily  
down the hill?

Did you never stop a moment just to catch  
it's little song?  
If you haven't, you've missed it; stop when  
next you go along.

Have you ever heard the tender little hal-  
lads of the rain,  
As it sang them, playing softly on the shin-  
gle and the pane?

Did you never hear the chorus as they join-  
ed in mighty shower?  
If you haven't, listen for it when again the  
rain doth pour.

Have you never heard the music as you  
strolled beneath the trees?  
Grandeur far than mighty Handel with his  
glorious harmonies;  
Did you never hear the love-song of the  
forest to his bride?  
If you haven't, stop and listen when again  
you chance to ride.

Have you never heard the soft diminuendo  
in the grain?  
When the breezes played upon it Autumn's  
light and happy strain?  
Have you never thrilled with pleasure as  
you stood amidst the corn,  
And heard its sweet harpuras on a clear Sep-  
tember morn?

Did you ever think to listen to the diapason  
grand,  
When the Storm King sang in thunder, as  
he swept across the land?  
Have you never caught the throbbing of his  
mighty, angry soul,  
As he struck his harp electric? Have you  
never heard its roll?

Have you never paused to listen to the mu-  
sic of the spheres?  
Such soul-stirring strains of melody ne'er  
greeted mortal ears;  
When Orion, with Arcturus, and sweet Luna  
and old Sol,  
Head the choruses of heaven, and the angels  
prostrate fall?

Have you never listened, brother, for the  
music deep and grand,  
That is swelling all around you on the water  
and the land?

Have you never caught the music that the  
little zephyrs play?  
As they make of you their spinnet, when  
they meet you day by day.

Let me tell you, O, my brother, if you have-  
n't learned to hear  
All the music that is swelling daily round  
you year by year;  
If you haven't caught the melodies that  
Nature plays and sings,  
You are missing all the music of Jehovah,  
King of Kings.

All this music, O, my brother, O, my sister,  
is for you,  
Will you not then listen for it, as your jour-  
ney you pursue?  
It will fill your life with sunshine, it will  
banish pain and care,  
If you only catch the music that is swelling  
everywhere.

—Frederick Ahcott, in "Pearls."

A big error shrinks into nonentity when placed beside a small truth.

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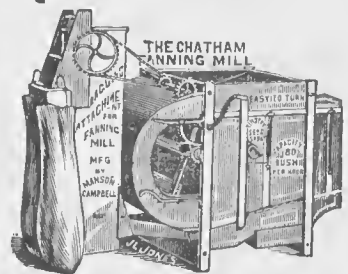
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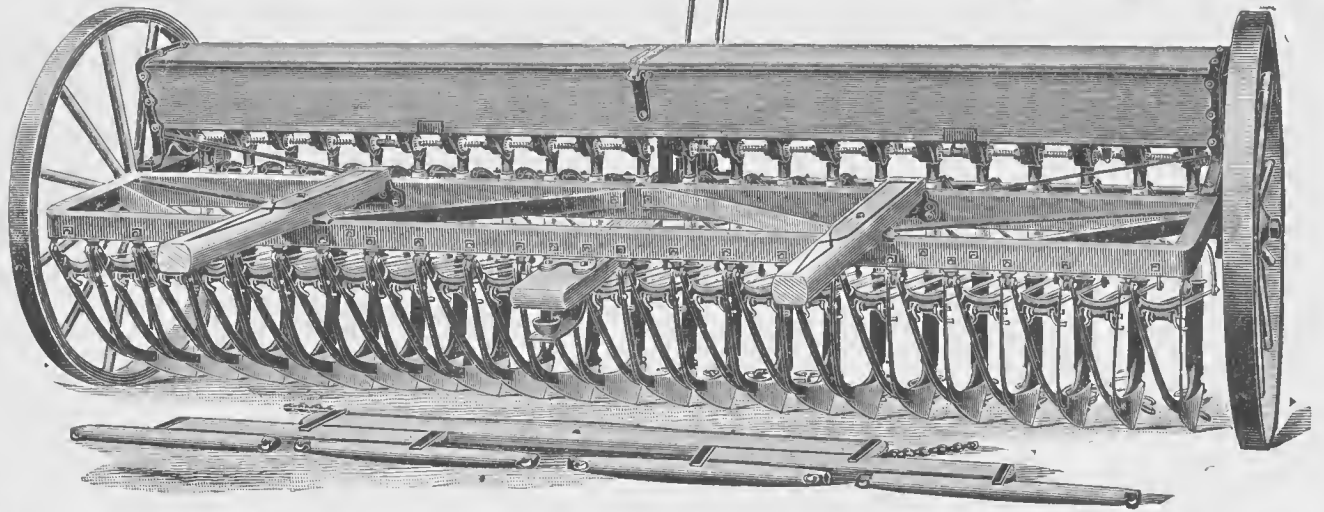
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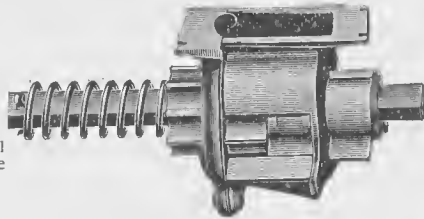
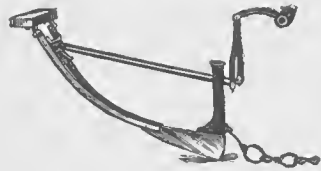


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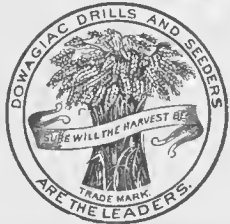
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**BEST.**

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## What Divers See.

I had been a boy in the British navy, said Andrew Cameron to a writer in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, but at the age of 18 (the prescribed age) I took the position of torpedo diver.

My first real diving experience was off Trincomalee, Isle of Ceylon. The mail-boat Hankow had capsized, and all hands on board were drowned.

The daughter of the Governor of that island had been to England, and was going home on this ship. I was at Singapore at the time, and was sent for by Admiral Ryder, to recover the mails and bring the bodies back. When I had got up about everything, and all the baggage and bodies I could find I was informed that the Governor's daughter was still missing.

At last I found her in a small state-room, where she had been sitting with her satchel in her hand, ready to go ashore. I had no thought of finding anyone in the room, as the ports were shut, whereas all the rest of the ports were open. Upon entering the door, a strong circulating current was caused, and in an instant, the life-like body rose at me with a bound. Perfectly dazed, I finally came to the surface. When they saw me, the men cried: "Scotty has seen a ghost." When I recovered a little bit, I said: "You had better go down yourself and find the ghost." Then they told me that my hair was white, and I went to a glass and saw my hair, which had been very black, had instantly changed and was half white. I was the only diver there, so that as soon as I was able I went down and brought up the body.

My second diving operation was off the Isle of Wight. H. M. S. Eurymedon sank and 500 boys and men were drowned, only two men having escaped. Your humble servant being at Portsmouth at the time. I was telegraphed to go down and get the bodies, etc. I proceeded with the work, raising them by means of a heavy cable, with iron binding.

The work was at a depth of twenty fathoms, and the sight of the hatchways leading down to the main deck jammed with the men, as they had rushed together to get up, was the vilest I have ever seen. It was necessary to separate them one by one, and pass them to my mate. The work had to be done carefully, as they would slip away if merely touched. We found men sitting at a table actually writing letters to folks at home.

One of my experiences aboard the Penelope was at Alexandria. The Council sent word to Admiral Hornby that there were torpedoes arranged to destroy the fleet. One Thursday afternoon the signal went up for divers to look for torpedoes, this being at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria. I went down under fire, and it appeared that I was the only man who reached the bottom. I found a Whitehead torpedo, the most dangerous kind, with fuse attached. I did not know what minute it might go off, without hesitation I cut the wire with pincers. For this act I was awarded a pension for life. My term of service having expired, I returned to Bathgate, and went to work in a coal-pit.

Shortly after I received a telegram to proceed to Boness, Scotland, and go down a pit and open a trap door in a coal mine, where eight persons were hemmed in by a torrent of water. Before going down I had to get diving gear. I could not get a good dress, but as there were lives at stake, I went at a great risk. I got within thirty yards of the victims and cut away at the door, but I was in absolute darkness, and the rushing water drew me away. I then managed to tie myself to a post with the life-line, and proceeded. This flood was

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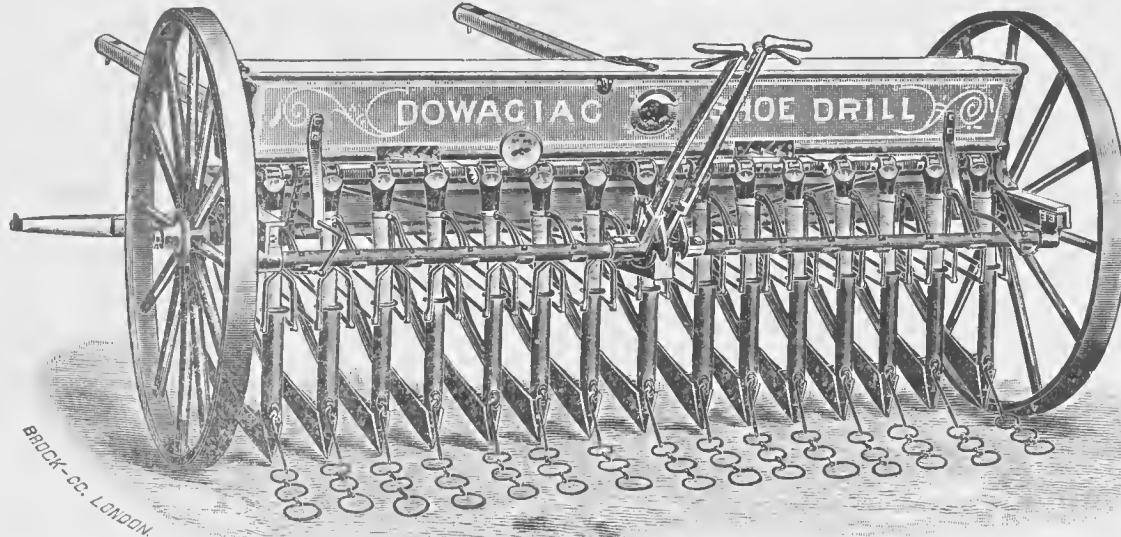
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caused by the water from an old mine near by finding its way to the new one. The boy stationed at the trap-door where the tubes are raised had gone to sleep, and the miners, working up an inclined shaft, were not warned of the oncoming flood. As the shaft filled the men were cut off from the main shaft, as they could not get over the hatches, the road being very narrow.

After going up for a spell, I returned, to find one of the men sitting near a glimmering light, and a boy crying. As I approached they both ran back, thinking I was a devil, although I tried to motion to them. I found a spike-nail, and going all the way out of the water, I removed my mouthpiece. This was rather dangerous, as my guide might have drawn me into the water. When I got it off and talked to them, they wanted to know what day it was, as they had been three days without food.

I then went to the top of the pit and took food to them in a tin can. I opened it with my diving-knife, and gave the men a share. There were hundreds of people at the pit waiting for the good word, and I think the first manly thing I ever did was to bring this little boy on my shoulder thirty yards through the darkness and water and send him to his mother, where a Dr. Kirk took him in hand. By this time the water had abated considerably, and I succeeded in getting all hands out. In three hours more the water would have filled the shaft where the men were located.

My greatest feat, which made me the world's record diver, was at Loch Craig, Inverness-shire, Scotland. It was where the embankment had given way, a coincidence similar to the recent wreck on the New York Central railroad. The heavy supply of rain caused the embankment to subside about six inches, and the rails being off the level, the embankment gave way

and the engine left the rails and tipped into the water.

It was a mineral train, and only the engine went over, as the coupling yielded. Divers failed to go down, as it was 200 feet. I was called from a place called Dole Bay, where I was working for the Northern Lake Company. I proceeded at once to search for the two bodies; being a Government certificate man, I had to go. I found I would need longer diving tackle. I had but two 60-foot lengths. When I had got more tubing I went down with the three lengths, and landed a short distance from the engine at the bottom. I fitted up two iron railway chairs, which I used in making the descent. I sank them to the bottom on a coil of twenty-seven rope, and I had to go up and down it like a monkey.

On my first actual descent I landed on the funnel of the engine. I climbed down and found the engineer standing with his hand clinched on the throttle valve. The fireman was standing with such a death-grip upon the hand-brake that I found it difficult to get him away. I made them fast to the line I had with me, and ascended. I reckon I was down thirty minutes. The weight of the diving dress is no small item in the work, the actual weight being 180 pounds to carry about, including 28 pounds on each foot. When I came up I was bleeding at the nose, ears and mouth, as the pressure on my body was 84 pounds to the square inch, in addition to the outer pressure of the water on my body.

Gorgon—"Did you notice what a pretty face that girl in the chorus had? I mean the one next to the last on the right-hand side."

Nidnad—"You mean the girl with the light pink tights? No; I didn't notice her face."

## Evaporated Bananas.

Evaporated bananas, it is said, are to be placed on the eastern markets soon, the project being backed by a syndicate with ample capital. Just what the plans are in detail has not been learned, but preliminary arrangements are reported to be well advanced. The New York Commercial says: As told before, bananas are being evaporated to some extent in Nicaragua, and, according to authentic information, if the plan proves successful, the industry will be introduced into the banana producing districts throughout Central America, the West Indies, including Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Hayti and probably all other tropical and semi-tropical regions where the banana is grown.

With the coming of winter there is more visiting among farmers and hospitality is dispensed lavishly, or grudgingly, daintily or otherwise, as the case may be. For the benefit of the women on whom the burden or the delight of entertaining falls I give a cutting which seems to me to contain very good advice: The best dinners, and those that give most pleasure to home and friends, are those that are not necessarily the most expensive or ceremonious. A cordial welcome, a cheery dining room, with a little special attention, with things well cooked and served hot and you can be pronounced a royal hostess.

The hills are dearest which our childish feet  
Have climbed the earliest; and the streams  
most sweet  
Are even those at which our young lips  
drank  
Stooped to their waters o'er the grassy bank.

—Whittier.

## Bull and Grizzly Fight.

"Some years ago, as agent of a big firm of cattle speculators," said a well-known Pennsylvanian, "I spent a good deal of time in the great Northwest. One day, having time on my hands, I thought I would get rid of it pleasantly by a trout-fishing trip to a stream that lay a few miles south from our camp. The weather had been hot and dry for some time, and when I got over to the river I found the head waters were not much better than dry land, all the moisture I could find being little puddles here and there in the bed. So I concluded the best thing for me to do would be to march right to camp. There was a heavy thicket along the north bank of the stream some distance above where I came out on the dry bed, and a few cottonwood trees were standing, maybe a hundred yards back from the bank. As I turned to retrace my steps I saw a small herd of wild cattle standing off to my right. Among them was a small bull, a splendid specimen of his kind. He and the rest of the herd were eyeing me with suspicious curiosity. I didn't like the appearance of the bull, for he had a way of lowering his head, throwing dirt with his forefeet, and uttering an ominous sort of a bellow that seemed threatening. I turned and walked away, moving toward the cottonwood trees. Glancing back over my shoulder I saw the bull coming along after me. I increased my speed and so did he, until I was running my fastest and the bull was doing his best behind me. I can't say exactly how it was done, but it wasn't many seconds before I found myself in one of the cottonwood trees, out of the reach of the bull, who was immediately under the tree, pawing dirt and acting as if very mad.

"The bull pawed and grumbled a few minutes, and then turned and walked toward the thicket, on the creek side of which there was a water hole. The other cattle went on quietly grazing where I had first seen them. I suppose the bull started toward the thicket to get a drink at the water hole, but he never got the drink. I saw him push his way into the thicket, and the next instant I could see that he had got into trouble of some kind, and that trouble proved to be a grizzly bear. A fierce struggle followed in the thicket. The tops of the bushes swayed to and fro, and I could hear the heavy crash of driftwood as the two powerful animals fought. A cloud of dust rolled up from the spot. It was not distant over 100 yards from the tree in which I had taken refuge. Scarcely two minutes elapsed before the bull broke through the bushes. His head was covered with blood and great flakes of his flesh hung from his fore shoulders. But instead of showing any signs of defeat, he seemed literally to glow with defiant rage. Instinct had similarly prompted him in his retreat to seek an open space. He was lithe and wiry, yet wonderfully massive about the shoulders, combining the finest qualities of strength and symmetry. For a moment he stood glaring at the bushes he had retreated from, his nostrils distended and his whole form fixed and rigid. But scarcely had I time to note all this, when the bear, a huge, repulsive-looking brute, broke through the bushes into the opening. He was the most formidable specimen of his kind I had ever seen, and my sympathies were at once with the bull, in spite of his belligerent attitude toward me a few minutes before.

"When the bear made his appearance out of the thicket the bull did not wait for his charge, but, lowering his head to the ground, rushed madly upon the bear. The latter seemed to appreciate the abilities of the bull and summoned all the wariness of his nature to his aid. He

waited until the bull was almost upon him and then sprang aside with marvelous quickness, seized his assailant's horns in his powerful grasp and pressed the bull's head down against the ground by his great strength and the weight of his enormous body, biting the bull's nose and tearing the flesh from his cheeks and shoulders with his long, sharp claws.

"Presently both animals paused in their desperate struggle, but the bear did not relax the hold he had obtained on the bull. The cessation in the struggle had probably been of ten minutes' duration when suddenly the bull made one desperate lunge, broke the embrace of the grizzly, hurled the bear off from his head and backed away some ten paces. The bear lifted his huge head and stood ready for the next assault. The herd of cattle had by this time gathered in from the plain and surrounded the combatants, mooing and bellowing and pawing up the ground, and maintaining a terrified neutrality. The bull did not remain at rest a moment after backing away for a new charge, but, rendered furious by his wounds, he gathered all his energies anew, with a resounding bellow, rushed with impetuous force and ferocity upon the bear. The latter attempted to use the tactics that had served him well at the first onslaught, but the second charge of the bull was irresistible, in spite of the bear's terrific blows with his paws, and the grizzly went down in the dust before his crazed antagonist and vainly tried to defend himself. The bull thrust his horns under the bear, caught him in the belly with one of the sharp weapons, and with one furious sweep of his head ripped a great gash in the grizzly's under side. The grizzly rose to his feet and with a howl closed with his foe and for a long time the two fought.

"While the fight was going on two eagles appeared from some mysterious eyrie and sailed and circled above the scene of the conflict, leisurely and gradually dropping nearer to the earth. Almost simultaneously with the appearance of the eagles I saw the heads of half a dozen hungry wolves emerge from the bushes where the fight had begun. I knew that the battle must soon end, and that the eagles and the wolves had scented the contest from afar, and knew by their infallible instinct that it must result in choice prey for them. The presence of these hungry birds and beasts of prey added to the terror of the conflict.

"The desperate struggle continued. The ground was torn up and covered with blood for many feet around. Both animals were grievously wounded. It was plain that neither could hold out much longer. Maimed and gory, they fought with the certainty of death, the bear rolling over and over in the dust, vainly trying to avoid the fatal horns of his adversary, and the bull ripping, thrusting and tearing the grizzly with irresistible ferocity. At last, as if determined to end the conflict, the bull drew back, lowered his head and made a third terrific charge, but blinded by the stream of blood that poured down his face, he missed his mark, stumbled and rolled headlong on the ground. In spite of frightful injuries and great exhaustion, the bear turned quickly and sprang upon his prostrate foe. He seemed to have been suddenly invigorated by this turn of the battle in his favor. With merciless sweeps of his huge claws he tore the flesh in great masses from the bull's upturned side. The advantage the bear thus obtained over the bull seemed to be understood by the herd, and the bellowing increased, dirt was thrown about in clouds and one big cow drew near the struggling animals. I believed for a moment that she intended to go to the aid of the herd's prostrate leader, so fierce was her aspect and actions, but she sim-

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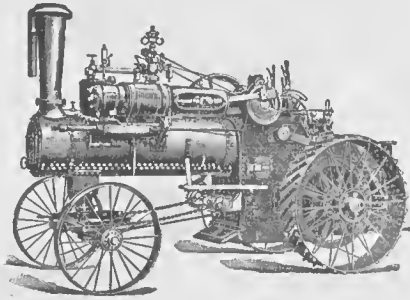
ply circled around the bear and the bull, bellowing and pawing. In the meantime both eagles and the wolves grew impatient at the delay in the battle's ending. The former would now and then swoop down, as if to hurry up the finish, uttering harsh cries, and some waiting wolf would steal from his covert and make a closer reconnaissance, snapping and snarling in apparent disappointment.

"The bull and the bear rolled over and over. Nothing was now to be seen but a heaving, gory mass, dimly perceptible through the dust. As to weight the two fierce and determined brutes must have been about equally matched. The bear had the advantage of greater agility and the expert and telling use of two terrible weapons, his teeth and claws, while the bull represented more flexible courage and greater power of endurance. The unfortunate result of the bull's last charge on the grizzly indicated that the latter's qualities would in a few minutes more settle the fight against the bull, and I was in momentary expectation of seeing such a termination, when, to my astonishment, I saw the bear relax his efforts, roll over from the body of his prostrate foe and drag himself feebly away from the spot. The grizzly had no sooner abandoned his attack on the bull than the latter was on his feet, bearing himself as erect and as fierce as ever.

"Giving his head a shake he lowered it for the fourth time, and again charged. When the dying bear had dragged himself away from the bull the eagles actually swooped down upon him and the wolves sprang from the thicket into the opening and prepared to pounce upon him. The bull scattered the impatient birds and animals as he swept on his final charge against the grizzly, and they hastily departed, shrieking and snarling. The cattle again added their bellowing to that of the bull and acted as if they understood the favorable turn the fighting had taken. As the bull hurled himself against the grizzly the latter braced himself for a last desperate struggle. He struck out wildly with his paws and the bull fell back with the force of the grizzly's blows. The bear sank to the ground, writhing in agony. The indomitable courage of the bull here prevailed. Blind and crippled as he was, he dashed wildly at his foe again. With a last frantic effort the bear sought to make his escape, scrambling and staggering through the dust. But it was useless. His great strength was gone. The bull plunged his horns again and again into the huge form of the dying brute as he lay stretched helpless in the dust. The bear's muscles quivered and contracted. He drew his immense paws up once or twice

# The J. I. CASE

# THRESHING OUTFIT



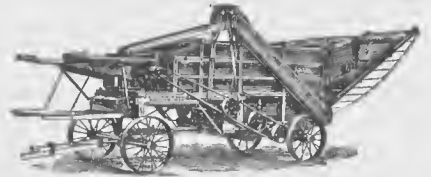
Qu'Appelle Stn., Jan. 20th, 1900.  
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Gentlemen,—We purchased, four years ago, a J. I. Case 12-horse power and a 32x52-inch Agitator Separator, and we must say that they are the cleanest Thresher, most durable and easiest running machine made. We have threshed twelve hundred bus. of wheat and five hundred bus. of oats in ten hours, and have threshed five hundred bus. of oats in one hour.

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McMICHAEL BROS.

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## D. B. MACLEOD, GENERAL AGENT, Winnipeg, Man.

in convulsive clutches, raised his huge head, gave one agonizing groan and fell back dead. The victorious bull raised his head, gave voice to a deep bellow, and, shaking his head triumphantly, turned and walked away.

"His progress was slow and painful and he stopped and turned at short intervals and listened as if to know whether his foe would renew the battle. He walked nearly a hundred yards with the herd gathering and bellowing about him. Presently his head dropped from its proud position. He spread his legs apart as if to brace himself against the weakness that was telling upon him. Suddenly he fell as if he had been shot, a mangled, bleeding mass, and was soon dead. When I climbed out of the tree to leave the scene of that terrific combat, the herd of cattle had disappeared on the plain and the eagles and the wolves were screeching, snarling and fighting over the mangled carcasses of the bull and the bear.—New York Sun.

### Cements for Household Use.

**For Wall Cracks.**—Stir whiting into a mixture of equal parts of water and silicate of soda until of consistency to spread. Apply with a knife, let harden fifteen minutes and smooth off.

**For Stove Cracks.**—Mix liquid water glass to a thick paste with druggists' finely-powdered pulverized iron. Large cracks on the under side can be closed with equal parts of sifted ashes and coarse salt, made into a thick paste with cold water. Must be renewed occasionally.

**For Cracks in Wood.**—Dissolve 1 part glue in 10 parts water; when nearly cool, thicken with equal parts of sawdust and prepared chalk. Oil varnish, thickened with equal parts of white and red lead, litharge and chalk, makes a good wood cement.

**For Kettle Cracks.**—Will resist the action of fire and water. Stir litharge into glycerine until of the consistency of putty. Let dry twenty-four hours.

**Cement.**—Not affected by coal oil. Boil together 1 part caustic soda, 3 parts resin, 5 parts water. Stir in half the weight of plaster of Paris. Will harden in about 40 minutes.

**Diamond Cement.**—This will keep if bottled and tightly corked, and is strong and nearly colorless. Into a bright tin basin put halfpound of white glue and a pint of soft water; set over the fire in

a dish of boiling water. When dissolved and well mixed, stir in 2 oz. white lead, boil and mix; when cold, add two gills of alcohol.

**White Japanese Cement.**—Blend rice flour with a little cold water, add boiling water to bring it to the consistency of not very thick paste, and boil one minute, stirring constantly. It makes a transparent, white and strong cement, and is recommended for use in all kinds of fancy work.

**For Aquariums.**—Ten parts of litharge, 10 parts of plaster of Paris, 10 parts of dry white sand, 1 part of finely powdered resin; mix thoroughly and keep dry. When wanted for use make into a pretty stiff putty with boiled linseed oil. This cement will adhere to wood, stone, metal or glass and hardens under water. Before filling the aquarium, let it dry three days.

**For Glass.**—1. Dissolve clean white glue in strong acetic acid. 2. To a strong solution of alum water stir in plaster of Paris to form a cream-like paste. 3. For valuable glass, make a strong gelatine solution; to every five parts add one part solution acid chromate of lime. Cover the surfaces to be united, press together and tie, then expose a few hours to the sun.

**To Fasten Labels to Tins.**—1. Soften glue laundress' starch and add a little Venice turpentine while the starch is warm.

**For Crockery, Vases, etc.**—Mix lime with the white of an egg, and apply on the edges immediately; hold in place until it sets, which will be in a few minutes, make but little at a time, as it hardens rapidly.

**Chinese Cement.**—For mending china glass and fancy ornaments, dissolve shellac in enough rectified spirits to make a compound the consistency of molasses. Thinly coat the surface to be united and tie.

**For Rubber or Leather.**—Dissolve an ounce of gutta percha in half a pound of chloroform, clean the parts, cover each with the solution, and let dry 20 or 30 minutes; then warm each part in a lamp or candle blaze, press firmly and pound together with strokes of a hammer.

**To Attach Glass and Metal.**—Boil together in a closed vessel 1 oz. spirits of turpentine, 2 oz. linseed oil varnish and 4 oz. thick glue. Apply, fasten parts together firmly, and leave undisturbed for four days.

**For Stoneware.**—Into a strong solution of cold alum, stir plaster of Paris; coat

one edge, press parts together, and let stand several days, as it sets slowly, but becomes hard and is durable.—The Ladies' Journal.

One of the wonders of the approaching Paris Exhibition will be an automatic machine for taking photographs and reproducing them in woven material. The person wishing to be photographed will stand in front of a machine, place a coin in a slot and pose until a signal from a bell indicates that the photograph has been taken. In fifteen minutes from that time the machine will deliver to the sitter a pocket handkerchief with his photograph woven in the fabric. The process by which this result is obtained is only partially known at present, but it seems that the photographic image is formed of dots, and used for the production of a perforated image on a metal band. By means of these perforations the warp is raised in the loom and the woof forms a dot in the fabric. The assemblage of dots by their relative position forms the image. The wonderful part of the process is the rapid transformation of the dots forming the photograph into perforations upon a metal band.

Bronzes should be placed in a strong light. Marbles should be placed in half shadow. Portrait busts look best in a corner near a window, if possible.

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